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IACP executive committee to reconsider Murphy censure

The executive committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police will consider a request by 13 association members that it rescind the July 14 censure of Police Foundation president Patrick V. Murphy when the committee meets during IACP's annual conference in November.

The request, submitted by Chief Joseph McNamara of San Jose and signed by 12 other police chiefs and sheriffs, asks that the committee rescind as soon as possible the censure, which it says "was a terrible mistake and sets a malignant precedent within the association."

The police officials charge that the censure ignores Murphy's right to free speech, attempts to silence debate and dissent within police ranks and serves notice that the executive committee may censure other members for statements they make.

"The censure must be rescinded quickly before its damage becomes irreparable to the association and the reputation of its police chiefs," the memorandum states.

IACP president James Damos said the committee members will receive copies of the request and consider it at their next meeting, at the November conference in Atlanta. At that time, he said, the committee can revise or rescind the censure

or take no action on it.

He added that those who requested the rescission may bring the matter to the full association membership at the business meeting scheduled for November 18 if they are not satisfied with the executive committee's decision.

The rescission request promises to keep alive a controversy that began at the IACP convention a year ago. At the 1981 meeting in New Orleans, Howard Shook, chief of police in Middletown Township, Pa., and a former IACP president, introduced a petition asking that specific charges against Murphy be investigated.

In May, Damos wrote Murphy to tell him that a special committee of the IACP would conduct a hearing on July 13 on four charges that Murphy had made "derogatory statements" against the association and its members.

Murphy did not attend the hearing, which was closed to the public, and the full executive committee decided the following day, by a vote of 12-to-8, to censure Murphy. The censure announcement asked that Murphy be "constructive and factual and refrain from sensationalism and self-aggrandizement."

The censure split the IACP membership, with some members charging that the executive committee was attempting

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What They Are Saying:

"We just feel that five million handguns in California is enough."

Howard Gingold of Californians Against Street Crime, explaining his group's support of a ballot referendum that would freeze the number of guns in that state. (Page 3:2)

The waning moon...

2 cities curb moonlighting

Police officials in two cities have moved recently to crack down on officers who hold second jobs, following complaints that some officers had abused the moonlighting privilege.

In Denver, Mayor Bill McNichols has ordered major reforms in the moonlighting policies of the police department, requiring tighter control over off-duty employment. His mandate came after a state senate investigation revealed possible conflicts of interest and illegal activities by moonlighting officers.

In New Orleans, Police Superintendent Henry Morris issued a directive saying he would enforce a three-year-old regulation requiring officers to get their second employer to agree to pay worker's compensation if the officer is injured while moonlighting. Morris said he issued the directive after receiving complaints about officers' moonlighting, including lawsuits filed against the city involving officers who were working off-duty jobs.

Officers in both cities have defended the practice, saying that many officers need the extra money the second jobs provide, and work them with no conflict of interest. The Police Association of New Orleans filed suit against the city after Morris's directive was issued, challenging the city's right to regulate officers' off-duty work.

The moonlighting controversy is on

hold in New Orleans for now, while a state district court judge considers the police association's complaint against the city. The judge has given no indication as to when he will issue a ruling in the case.

But the Denver police are in the midst of a debate over how to handle moonlighting, following the mayor's order that private employers send officers' paychecks to the police chief for forwarding to the officers, allowing the chief to keep records on how much money a moonlighting officer is paid and where and when he has worked.

The debate began when a former editor of the Rocky Mountain News alleged that some Denver police had knowledge of his cocaine use and did not attempt to stop it. Ronald Pietrafesa, a narcotics agent who worked as a private bodyguard for the editor during the time he used cocaine, resigned from the department.

That spurred the Denver Post, a competing newspaper, to launch an investigation into moonlighting practices, and eventually caused the state senate's Judiciary Committee to include moonlighting in its five-month inquiry into the Colorado Organized Crime Strike Force and general police conduct.

The investigations uncovered several cases where the officers' off-duty work could pose a conflict of interest with their police duties. For instance, some officers worked as private investigators for attorneys defending clients against criminal charges brought by their colleagues in the department — including one officer who worked for a lawyer defending a man he had arrested. The Post also charged that officers working on investigations into drug-trafficking among the Denver Nuggets basketball team were at the same time working as security guards at the Nuggets' games.

On July 1, Police Chief Art Dill told officers they could no longer work off-duty as private investigators in criminal or civil cases and must receive the chief's approval before working as a bodyguard.

Six weeks later, the mayor issued even tougher restrictions on police-related work. The new mandate forbids officers from receiving fees for arranging off-duty work for other officers, thus ending a lucrative business operated by Capt. Jerry Kennedy, chief of the vice and narcotics squad.

After November 1, the moonlighting regulations will require:

¶ That officers obtain permits from the chief for off-duty jobs. The officer must provide information about the employer and the type of work being done before the permit will be granted;

¶ That the police department maintain a list of approved private employers to help screen out employers that could present possible conflicts of interest.

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On the outskirts of power:

Di Grazia still stirs debate in private life

By LINDA SANDERS

In 1976, Robert di Grazia was commissioner of the Boston Police Department, the person responsible for keeping the peace as Boston battled its way through a third year of court-ordered busing. With a national reputation as a flamboyant, straight-talking liberal, he crisscrossed the country speaking to law enforcement groups and conventions, by turns regaling and infuriating them with comments such as his observation that many police chiefs are like the "pet rocks" of municipal government.

Di Grazia is now a private consultant who makes his living by testifying in court cases where police conduct or training has been questioned. He has not worked in policing since he was fired as chief of the Montgomery County, Md., Police Department in 1978. More subdued and deliberate now that the national spotlight has turned elsewhere, he spends much of his time in the bedroom-turned-study of his comfortable home in Gaithersburg, Md., as much on the outskirts of power as is the Washington, D.C., suburb he calls home.

The story of how di Grazia moved from

the seat of authority in the Boston Police Department to the easy chair in his Gaithersburg home is a study in how a police chief's philosophy and style put him at odds with city officials and union leaders.

Some say di Grazia's story shows how a chief's personality can do him in, and they point to di Grazia's sharp tongue, cocky self-confidence and eye for the media as the roots of his downfall.

"The man had a great personality. He was easy to talk to and he won a lot of hearts," said Chester Broderick, chairman of the Boston Police Patrolmen's Association and long one of di Grazia's most adamant foes. "But you soon found out it was all talk. He was a hypocrite who was using the people and the press for his own political moves."

But others say di Grazia's career is an example of what happens when a progressive, reform-minded police chief runs up against the old line, an indication of how the law enforcement community resents criticism and resists change.

"If you want to be a police chief that survives, the lesson to be learned is simple: do nothing," said Gary Hayes, who

helped hire di Grazia while serving as an aide to Boston Mayor Kevin White. "If you want to be a reformer, you have to take risks — but you better be prepared to do it very skillfully and very cautiously."

Such sharp differences of opinion have marked most of di Grazia's career. A slender, handsome man, di Grazia has a style that seems to excite and incite those around him.

The controversy came out most often in his dealings with police union leaders — who blasted di Grazia on everything from revisions to a firearms policy in St. Louis County, to investigations of police corruption in Boston, to the number of promotions in Montgomery County. One Boston union leader maintained files to use as evidence against di Grazia, and three police groups in Montgomery County voted "no confidence" in him as their chief.

But di Grazia's popularity with the press and candid style often scored points with the public and the elected officials who hired him. For instance di Grazia was so popular in Boston that

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...NewsBriefs...NewsBriefs...NewsBriefs...

No more Mercedes on patrol as mayor vetoes foreign cars

Police officers in University Park, Texas, have driven Chevrolet patrol cars on their beats for several years, but Chief David Beidelman recently felt he had a better idea.

The chief of the Dallas suburb tested a 1979 Mercedes-Benz sedan for use in the University Park Police Department and found that the German-made cars could save the city an estimated \$200,000 over the next five years.

But Mayor Joel Williams Jr. decided that Beidelman's idea was a lemon.

After a weekend in which residents' phone calls drove home the point that they didn't like seeing their police in Mercedes, the mayor told the police department that it could not purchase the Mercedes, or any other foreign car.

Beidelman said residents see the cars as luxury vehicles, but pointed out that they are becoming increasingly popular

as taxi cabs and delivery vehicles in Europe.

"They're good old workhorses there," he said. "I was more interested in the diesel engine and safety than anything else."

Beidelman said he could buy the Mercedes for \$14,000 each, \$4,000 more than he pays for the Chevrolets, but could use them for five to ten years, as compared to the two-year life expectancy of the domestic cars.

The one drawback of the Mercedes, he said, would have been pick-up speed, because the diesel engine does not allow the car to accelerate as quickly.

University Park has returned the white Mercedes it had been using as a test car and probably won't attempt to buy one again, Beidelman said.

But he is convinced that they can save cities money.

"If a city had the courage to go on and try them for a year or two, I think they'd find that the rest of us couldn't afford to be without them."

Cleveland police computer dispute boils over, then cools

A scheduling conflict between the Cleveland Police Department and a city-operated data center has been solved without serious problems, according to a department spokesperson.

Patrolman Ken Jacox said the conflict arose when police officers using computers at the city's data processing center to print delinquent parking tickets and delete outdated traffic warrants attempted to use the computers at the same time that employees of the city's finance department were working to program direct depositing of city workers' paychecks into local banks.

Since the system allows only a limited number of terminals to operate at one time, the police terminals were shut down. The head of the police computer system, Capt. Charles Greiner, accused the city of working at cross-purposes with the police department and the debate spilled over into the local media.

But Jacox said the problem was easily solved through better scheduling, and that the relationship between the police and city computer workers has been good. "It was a misinterpretation of statements. It was all blown out of proportion," he said. "The timetable was a little crossed but it's all straightened out now."

The Cleveland Police Department now has two police officers working to set up a computer-aided dispatching system, which also would operate from the city center. The center was established by Cleveland Mayor George Voinovich to process utility bills and print paychecks, among other things.

Omaha PD gets \$933,000 in DoT traffic enforcement grant

The Omaha Police Department has received a grant of \$933,000 from the U.S. Department of Transportation to set up and operate a new traffic enforcement program over the next three years.

Police Chief Robert Wadman said the program will include buying new alcohol-detection equipment, training officers to use the equipment, expanding the traffic unit to include a selective enforcement unit and educating the public on the dangers and penalties of driving while drunk.

The enforcement project was designed by three officers in the traffic division,

who surveyed drunk-driving programs across the country to determine those tactics that work best.

"We feel very good about the fact that it's very comprehensive," Wadman said. "One of the reasons we were chosen for the grant is that we had such a comprehensive program."

Wadman said the most important aspect of the program will be increased community awareness of drunken driving. "That element is really vitally important," he said. "What we want is for them to stop drinking and driving. But we'll also have some teeth to our bark, the enforcement power to back it up."

The grant provides for an annual evaluation of the program's impact on deaths and serious injuries that are related to drunken driving. At the end of the three years, Wadman said, traffic enforcement officers will be able to analyze the benefits of the program and assist other departments in setting up similar efforts.

Wadman said drunk driving is a serious problem in his area, one that the Omaha department has been battling for some time.

"Compared on a national base, we're no worse off or better off than anywhere else," he said. "But we lost 185 lives to drunken-driving related accidents in Nebraska last year. That's enough to cause concern."

The chief also said he hopes to continue the program after the grant runs out. "We want to go forward with this," he said. "We don't want to have a program that's here until the grant's over and then dies. With or without a grant, this is something we need to pursue."

Standards bureau to test arson evidence-gathering

In an effort to battle the growing problem of arson, the National Bureau of Standards is working to improve the process by which chemists collect and identify accelerants in fire debris.

According to Sanford Davis, who heads up the project, chemists in forensic

laboratories may use any of three processes for identifying the presence of an accelerant at a fire scene, causing confusion and inaccuracy when they work with unfamiliar methods and damaging the credibility of their findings when they are presented in court.

NBS hopes to study the three methods and eventually establish a standardized method to be used in arson investigations, Davis said.

"When these folks go into court and are being challenged as to the method they used, we want them to be able to say they used the Federally approved method," he said. "That will make it more difficult to discredit their testimony."

One of the first steps toward establishing a standardized method will be to conduct a survey of forensic laboratories across the country to determine which ones conduct arson investigations and what methods they use.

Those surveys will be mailed to more than 300 laboratories by the end of the month.

When the surveys are completed, researchers at the standards bureau will select several laboratories using each method and ask them to examine specimens of accelerants. The researchers will then compare the accuracy of laboratories using each method and try to determine methods for improving the accuracy, Davis said. For instance, a smaller survey conducted earlier revealed that some chemists may not be setting instruments correctly to pick up small amounts of flammable substances.

If one recovery method appears more reliable than the others, the standards bureau probably will suggest that it be used nationally, Davis noted. If not, it will develop guidelines for the use of each method.

NBS, an arm of the U.S. Department of Commerce, is working with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to develop the standard. A steering committee of laboratory directors advises the bureau.

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Gun control becomes ballot issue in California

On November 2, California voters will go to the polls to decide whether or not the state should set a ceiling on the number of pistols residents can own — the latest development in an increasing statewide trend toward stricter gun control.

The referendum, called Proposition 15, is being promoted by a Los Angeles group called Californians Against Street Crime, which employs about 60 people to fight for the initiative's passage. It

would limit the number of pistols that can be owned by Californians to the number legally owned on April 30, 1983. Law enforcement personnel would be exempted.

It also would require anyone who owns a concealable firearm to register it with the state Attorney General by November 1, 1983. A mandatory prison sentence of six months would be imposed on anyone convicted of possessing an unregistered handgun.

Proposition 15 is one of several recent moves by Californians to restrict gun ownership. In June, San Francisco placed strict limits on the private ownership of guns and at least seven other cities are now considering such measures.

Gun control advocates say the statewide ceiling is needed to curtail the proliferation of handguns and what they say is a corresponding increase in crimes committed with guns.

"We know that there is somewhere in the neighborhood of five million handguns in California," said Howard Gingold, press director for Californians Against Street Crime. "That's estimated to be increasing at the rate of a half million a year. Common sense tells us that more handguns means more abuse of handguns, and we just feel that five million handguns in California is enough."

But opponents claim the referendum is misdirected, and will force many who want to buy a gun to turn to the black market.

"It's aimed at the legal owner, not at street crime," said Dick Cox, of the California National Rifle Association. "They're trying to impose all the sanctions on the law-abiding element."

According to a recent opinion survey, most Californians support a pistol ceiling. The California Poll indicated that 64 percent of the state's residents support Proposition 15, while 30 percent oppose it.

Gingold says that's because the measure curbs the number of guns



Mayor Dianne Feinstein of San Francisco turns over her revolver to Police Chief Cornelius Murphy in compliance with the local handgun ordinance that went into effect there on July 28. The Mayor bought the gun after her home was bombed in 1976.

without ordering those who already own firearms to give them up. He said long-term sentiments for stricter gun control have turned into active support since the New York murder of rock star John Lennon and the attempted assassination of President Reagan.

"Only because the gun lobby is so powerful have these measures failed in the past," Gingold said. "This is the first time that such a move has been so well organized and well financed."

But Cox said the polls indicate strong support because the public has been led to believe that Proposition 15 will reduce crime, a claim the NRA will dispute when it gears up its campaign against the measure later this fall.

"There just is no way that you can prevent people from misdeeds," Cox said. "You have to hold them accountable for their actions, instead."

Cox said Proposition 15 discriminates

against those who do not now own a gun. "About 16 to 17 million people would never be able to own a gun unless they could talk someone into selling theirs," he said. "Or unless they get the gun illegally."

He also opposes the mandatory sentencing proposals, saying they could mean stiff penalties for law-abiding gun owners who make a mistake in the clerical work of registering a gun. Cox said the sentencing provisions should be aimed at those who have committed a crime with an illegal gun.

Both sides claim support from law enforcement officials. Gingold said Police Chiefs William Kolender of San Diego, Cornelius Murphy of San Francisco and Joseph McNamara of San Jose have endorsed the measure. Cox countered by noting that the California Organization of Police and Sheriffs has gone on record against it.

In Kennesaw, Ga., gun owners claim victory in curbing home burglaries

Between March and August of 1981, the small town of Kennesaw, Ga., had 27 residential burglaries. During the same period this year, not a single home burglary was reported.

The difference, says city attorney Fred Bentley Sr., was the ordinance that triggered national debate when it was passed by the Kennesaw City Council on March 15 — the ordinance that requires that every head of a household in the town own a gun.

"Suffice it to say that when the rate of burglaries dropped from 27 during that period a year ago to zero this year, that was a dramatic decrease for us," Bentley said. "You cannot explain it any other way than the new gun ordinance."

Bentley said the decrease in burglaries was accomplished without anyone in the city being fined or jailed for failure to own a gun. "We haven't had to" fine anyone, Bentley said. "They've all complied, as far as we know."

But despite Bentley's optimistic appraisal of the new law, gun control advocates say Kennesaw has proved nothing. They point to the fact that Morton Grove, Ill., the Chicago suburb whose ban on handgun possession spurred the Kennesaw ordinance, also reports a drop in burglaries.

Gun control forces also claim that the trend is going against Kennesaw, with larger cities opting for stricter gun laws. San Francisco followed Morton Grove's example this summer, and Chicago has also adopted a tougher handgun law.

The four towns that have passed ordinances similar to that in Kennesaw have been small and rural, ranging from Franklinton, Pa., with its 300 residents, to Chillicothe, Ore., with 900.

But the 5,400 residents of Kennesaw, who are the first in the country to be governed by a mandatory gun ownership law, are happy with their ordinance. When Federal District Judge Owen Forrester dismissed a challenge to the gun law filed by the American Civil Liberties Union about a month ago, many felt their ordinance had been vindicated — even though several groups pledge to continue fighting it.

"It is now unchallenged and in place," Bentley said. "We think it's going to stay that way."

300 police departments to rate standards for police accreditation as field-testing effort begins

The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies began its testing of proposed accreditation standards for police agencies on August 31, when more than 300 surveys concerning various chapters of the proposed standards were mailed to police departments across the country.

The standards, which are designed to encourage uniform procedures and conduct throughout law enforcement, were developed over the past two years by a 21-member committee in cooperation with four law enforcement associations.

When tested and approved, they will become the criteria for accreditation of law enforcement agencies, a voluntary process used in many fields to identify those who meet specified levels of professionalism.

In the first phase of testing now under way, 56 law enforcement agencies received all 48 chapters of the proposed standards to read and critique. Another 240 to 280 agencies will receive four chapters each, so that each chapter of standards will be critiqued by at least 20 agencies, according to Karen Donnelly of the commission staff.

The agencies chosen to participate in the survey were chosen from among those who have requested that they be included on the commission's mailing list, purchased early drafts of the standards, or who have written or called the commission about the testing procedure or participated in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports.

"At the July meeting, (commission members) were concerned about the construction of the survey to get feedback on the standards," Donnelly said. "They thought it should represent the full law enforcement field, not just those who had indicated an interest at this point." She said the sampling of agencies from the list of those participating in the Uniform Crime Reports would insure a wide range of opinions.

Donnelly said the commission chose to test the standards first through a mail survey because earlier surveys had yielded a 80 percent rate of return. "We feel a survey is a viable and cost-effective way to field-test the standards," she said.

As preliminary results of the survey become available, the commission will begin deciding which standards need to

be tested further, according to Donnelly. About 20 on-site tests, in which the commission members or staff visit police agencies to see how the standards will apply in practice, are to be conducted.

If the on-site tests indicate the need, a pilot test of the accreditation process will be conducted, Donnelly said. In that test, an agency will be chosen to complete the entire accreditation procedure as a "dry run" before actual accreditation begins, she said.

Meanwhile, the commission staff is working on support material for the accreditation process, such as instructions and training for auditors who oversee the process. The commission, scheduled to meet in Denver on October 1, will grapple with such questions as how long accreditation will be valid, what criteria will be used in choosing the auditors and what agencies are eligible for law enforcement accreditation.

If all goes well, Donnelly said, the commission will be ready to accept the first application for accreditation in mid-1983.

The application process will include several steps, as outlined by the commission.

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People & Places

Hard climb to the top in New Britain

Capt. Clifford J. Willis recently became the first black police chief in the history of the New Britain, Conn., Police Department — and its first permanent chief since 1980.

New Britain has been without a permanent chief since Thomas J. Ormsby retired following his conviction for perjury in a state investigation of municipal corruption, according to the Hartford Courant. Ormsby's retirement was tied to allegations of job-fixing that have shaken the 140-member department in the past three years.

Willis, 57, was chosen as chief in July, after the New Britain mayor broke a tie vote by the four-member Board of Police Commissioners. New York City Police Department Inspector John Lowe was also under consideration for the position.

Willis, the department's senior officer, sued the department in 1980, charging racial bias in failing to promote him to captain. After a year of court challenges, he was named acting deputy chief and made captain on July 1. His appointment

as chief came three weeks later.

The new chief holds bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of New Haven and is a past president of the New Britain chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He is also past president of the national and state associations of police community relations officers.

70 years to sergeant

Maurice Turner, chief of the Washington, D.C. police, recently bestowed the rank of honorary sergeant on 95-year-old Richard Thrift — who retired from the department 65 years ago.

Thrift, the department's only honorary officer and its oldest and longest retired officer, served the D.C. force for just five years, first assigned to White House guard duty and then to mounted patrol, according to the Washington Post. Shortly before he turned 30, Thrift was injured when his horse fell on him. He later contracted tuberculosis and was forced to retire.

Turner, who called Thrift "an idol and a stimulus," also promised the new sergeant a present for his 100th birthday — the rank of honorary lieutenant.

Roger and out

Roger Stricker, public safety director in Sikeston, Mo., is the new police chief in Libertyville, Ill., a Chicago suburb.

Stricker, 44, replaces retiring Chief Clinton Grinnell as head of the 29-member department. Stricker served as public safety director in Wheeling, another Chicago suburb from 1971 to 1973. While working as a Wheeling police officer, Stricker served as an undercover agent for the Northeastern Metropolitan Narcotics Enforcement Group. He also has served as public safety director in Maryville, Mo.

Happy birthday, dear major!

Maj. Howard J. Hoffman, chief of enforcement for the Missouri Highway Patrol, recently got a rather surprising birthday present from Missouri Gov. Christopher Bond. The governor ap-

pointed Hoffman commander of the highway patrol on his 54th birthday.

"I knew that I was being considered, but I never really thought that I'd be the one selected," Hoffman told the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Hoffman, whose appointment was confirmed by the state senate on August 17, replaces A.S. Whitmer, who retired. A 27-year veteran of the highway patrol, Hoffman had been chief of enforcement since 1980.

The new commander served in Jefferson City and Columbia before being promoted to lieutenant in 1972 and made troop operations officer in Jefferson City. In 1975, he was made captain and assigned as troop commander in Springfield, where he served until 1980.

Hoffman has said his first priority as commander will be the establishment of a state criminal investigation unit, an issue that has been debated in the state legislature for several years, according to Lieut. Ralph Biele, the patrol's press relations officer.

Rhoads-block

Steve Rhoads, the police chief in tiny Parachute, Colo., wasn't about to be railroaded by the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad. When the company refused to heed his warnings against blocking traffic at the only crossing in Parachute, Rhoads arrested the engineer of a freight train that stopped in its tracks there last month and impounded the train.

The 29-year-old chief said he released the engineer and train quickly, after railroad officials promised to solve the problem. "Our ambulance and fire truck are at City Hall, and that is across the tracks from half the town," he explained.

Beach washed away in shakeup as Florida patrol cleans house

Four of the top-ranking officials of the Florida Highway Patrol — including departmental director Chester Blakemore and commander Eldridge Beach — have resigned or been fired since July after investigations revealed widespread misuse of state cars and credit cards within the patrol.

Beach, 56, retired under pressure July 8, the first state official caught up in an investigation into misuse of state equipment ordered by Gov. Bob Graham. Beach admitted that he had authorized the use of patrol planes and cars to chauffeur visiting dignitaries and politicians. He also admitted that his wife sometimes accompanied him in state vehicles, but contended that none of his actions were



Former FHP chief Eldridge Beach

improper.

Shortly afterward, Beach's second-in-command, Inspector B.H. Spears, resigned under fire. Spears allegedly took patrol vehicles on family trips and allowed his family to use the car without his presence, using state credit cards to buy gasoline for the trips. He also borrowed a pistol that had been confiscated by patrol officers and did not return it, and sent a radio engineer on personal errands, according to the state official who asked for his resignation.

Chester Blakemore, Director of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, was first suspended because of the probe, and then resigned. Maj. James E. Love, one of Spears' deputies, was fired a few days later.

The investigation into the highway patrol's use of state cars began about two months before Beach resigned and was conducted by a Pensacola attorney at the governor's request.

It became an issue in the political campaign of Comptroller Gerald Lewis, who is seeking a third term and initiated an investigation of his own when the first charges came to light.

Opponents charged that Lewis could not conduct an unbiased investigation into the charges because Beach had ap-

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NIJ's new boss

Walter R. Burkhardt, director of the Office of Research Programs at the National Institute of Justice, has been named acting director of NIJ, it was announced recently.

Burkhart replaces James L. Underwood, who resigned in June to teach law at the University of South Carolina.

The new acting director joined the institute in 1970 as a social scientist. Before joining NIJ, he was a National Institute of Mental Health Research Fellow at the University of London and worked for the California Department of Corrections as a parole officer, research supervisor, regional parole supervisor, parole administrator and administrator for planning and evaluation.

He also served on the California Governor's Special Study Commission on Juvenile Justice.



Wide World Photo

Britain's Queen Elizabeth II is given a demonstration of how an unarmed woman, Private Kathleen Gibson (right), can disarm a gunman, Corporal Chris Taylor, during a recent display at the headquarters of the Royal Military Police in Chichester. Giving the Queen a play-by-play account is Corporal Jill Johnson (rear, right).

Royally upset

≡ SUPREME COURT BRIEFS ≡

By AVERY ELI OKIN



Two major personnel events occurred in Supreme Court circles during the month of July. In mid-month, the Court released the list of the newly hired clerks who will serve the Justices during the 1982-83 term. As has been the practice for many years, each Justice personally hires the young men or women who will be attached to his or her staff.

Of the 34 clerks hired for the 1982-83 term, 16 were products of Ivy League law schools. Nine of the clerks were graduates of Harvard Law School.

Six women, a noticeable improvement in the number of women hired as clerks in previous years, are on the staffs of five Justices. Two of the women will be working for Justice Sandra O'Connor.

Another major Supreme Court staff change occurred on July 31, when Barrett McGurn, the Court's public information officer, retired. As PIO, McGurn was the Supreme Court's chief spokesman and was responsible for disseminating to the working press copies of the Court's decisions as they are announced, as well as the texts of speeches and reports issued by the Chief Justice.

The retirement comes after a long career in the journalism field. After 31 years with the now-defunct New York Herald Tribune, McGurn joined the State Department, where he presided over the daily briefings in Saigon. He joined the Supreme Court staff nine years ago.

Succeeding McGurn as public information officer will be Toni House, who has worked as both a reporter and editor for the Washington Star.

Prior to the new personnel coming on board at the Court, the Justices took action in the cases outlined below.

Fair Trial/Free Press

By a vote of 6-to-3, the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional a Massachusetts law that required judges at trials for specific sexual offenses involving a victim under the age of 18 to exclude the press and general public from the courtroom when the victim testified.

The statute in question was section 13A of Chapter 278 of the Massachusetts General Law, which in relevant portion provides:

"At the trial of a complaint or indictment for rape, incest, carnal abuse or other crime involving sex, where a minor under eighteen years of age is the person upon, with or against whom the crime is alleged to have been committed... the presiding justice shall exclude the general public from the courtroom, admitting only such persons as may have a direct interest in the case."

The case arose in 1979 when the Globe Newspaper Co. was unsuccessful in gaining admittance to the courtroom during a rape trial held in the Superior Court in Norfolk County, Massachusetts. The defendant in the case was charged "with the forcible rape and forced unnatural rape" of three girls, all of whom were minors at the time of the trial. Two of the girls were 16, and the third was 17.

During preliminary motions made in April 1979, the trial judge ordered the courtroom closed. Prior to the beginning of the trial, the Globe Newspaper Co. made a motion that the court revoke the closure order, not issue any further such orders without a hearing and allow the maker of the motion to assert its right of access to the trial. Relying on the statute in question, the trial court denied the motions and ordered the exclusion of the

press and general public from the trial.

Shortly after the exclusion order was issued, Globe sought injunctive relief from a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Despite the Commonwealth's waiver on behalf of the victims of "whatever rights it (might) have (had) to exclude the press," the relief requested was denied. An appeal was taken to the full Supreme Judicial Court. Prior to the taking of the appeal, the criminal defendant was acquitted in the rape trial.

Some nine months after the acquittal, Massachusetts' highest court dismissed the newspaper's appeal. In reaching its decision, the Supreme Judicial Court noted that the statute in question required the closure of sex-offense trials only during the testimony of minor victims, since the statute was designed to protect minors from "undue psychological harm at trial."

An appeal followed to the U.S. Supreme Court. Before the appeal could be heard, the Supreme Court issued its 1980 decision in *Richmond Newspapers Inc. v. Virginia*, 448 U.S. 555, which firmly established that the press and the general public have a constitutional right of access to criminal trials. (For a brief discussion of the issues raised in the *Richmond Newspapers* case, see Law Enforcement News, November 12, 1979.)

Following the decision in *Richmond Newspapers*, the U.S. Supreme Court vacated the judgment of the Supreme Judicial Court and remanded the case for further consideration in light of that decision.

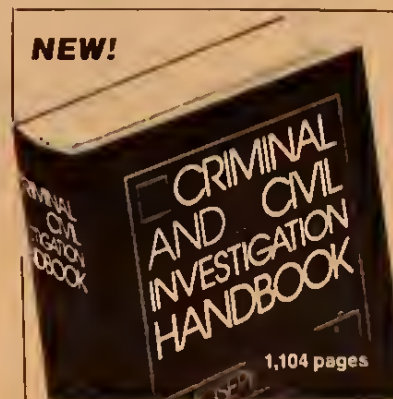
After reconsideration, the Massachusetts high court determined that the case did not require the invalidation of the mandatory-closure requirement since the statute was very narrow in its scope "in an area of traditional sensitivity to

the needs of victims." The appeal was dismissed a second time.

In 1981 the Supreme Court once again granted review. Following oral argument in March of this year, the Court reversed the decision of the Massachusetts high court, holding that the statute in question violated the First Amendment. Underlying the Supreme Court majority's reasoning was the notion that criminal trials historically have been open to both the press and the general public. The majority further reasoned that "public access to criminal trials permits the public to participate in and serve as a check upon the judicial process — an essential component in our structure of self government."

The majority opinion, written by Justice Brennan and joined by Justices White, Marshall, Blackmun and Powell,

Continued on Page 111



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Buying more shoe leather:

Foot patrol center founded in Michigan

Since the Flint, Mich., police department added foot patrols in 14 areas of the city four years ago, the number of calls for service in those areas has decreased 40 percent. More than a third of the residents have met the officers in their neighborhood and know their names. And a majority of the people in those areas say they feel safer than they did in 1978.

So the Mott Foundation, a private organization that funded the foot patrol project, has moved to establish a national neighborhood foot patrol center at the Michigan State University School of Criminal Justice.

Last month, it awarded the school \$158,000 to begin the task of teaching police departments all over the country how to take advantage of police officers on foot.

The director of the school, Dr. Robert C. Trojanowicz, said the school now is preparing an informational booklet to be distributed to most of the country's police departments. A conference on foot patrols is planned for early next year and police agencies soon will be able to request technical assistance in setting up their own foot patrol programs.

"Foot patrol is not a panacea for solving crime," Trojanowicz said. "Foot patrol will never replace motorized

patrol. But what we found they did was take up a lot of slack, and make things more efficient."

The center will use the foot patrol program in Flint as a national model, Trojanowicz said. The Flint program began with a Mott Foundation grant in 1978 and was expanded in 1980 to include 15 additional neighborhoods. Since then, Federal and city funds have been used to bring foot patrols to as many as 46 neighborhoods in the city.

Trojanowicz said the Flint police found that officers went through a four-step process in getting to know the people in the neighborhoods they served. First, he said, they experienced more intense contact with the citizens. That led to greater communication, and then to greater trust between the citizen and the officer. Finally, citizens began providing more and better information to officers about activities in their neighborhood that could lead to the prevention of crime.

In addition, Trojanowicz said, the officers walking their beats served as "linkage persons," liaisons between the citizens and government. He said residents who needed to know where to get a dog license or how to contact the county prosecutor turned to the police officer for that information.

The officers also served as catalysts for the formation of neighborhood groups,

he said, by encouraging those they met to get involved in crime prevention programs.

Trojanowicz said the citizens of Flint liked the program well enough that in August they voted to increase their taxes by \$2 million to sustain the program after the Mott Foundation grant expired. In a city with one of the nation's highest unemployment rates, that's high praise, Trojanowicz said.

The national foot patrol center will attempt to help other cities realize the benefits Flint has seen, he said.

Plans also include the addition of courses on foot patrol to the school's curriculum, two fellowships for students to work as interns in police departments, forums for reevaluating the traditional structure of police departments and help for communities trying to assess their law enforcement needs.

The Mott Foundation will provide funding for the center for five years.

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Prison violence: the ultimate form of communication

There is probably no system in the world that compares to the prison system. Prison is a society that is separate and distinct. It has its own laws, its own moral codes, and its own

THE CJ MONITOR

By SLOAN T. LETMAN,
TERRI L. WILLIAMS-WATTS
and NANCY SHAFFER

language. The concept of putting society's outcasts together in a huge building to spend the duration of their lives brings about many problems, one of the most prominent of which is violence.

In many older prisons today, convicts live like caged animals. As many as four prisoners may be crowded into a tiny cell,

eight feet high, ten feet long, seven feet wide. They sleep in two double iron bunk beds. In the cell you might find a single bulb by which the convicts are expected to read. The only light comes through a large window which has been painted over to prevent the convict from seeing out.

Visits may be greatly limited, books and educational materials may be in short supply, mail may be censored, and loved ones may be far away. In this environment, the convict is expected to function in an orderly manner. He is not supposed to rebel against the institution, kill one of his fellow inmates, rape another convict, or commit suicide. In prison, however, many of these things are daily occurrences.

The prison riot is probably the most

talked about aspect of prison violence. There is no one cause for the outbreaks of violence but many believe, as William Leeke wrote in the American Correction Journal, that "riots occur as a result of monotony, boredom and a sense of being hopelessly oppressed and stripped of human dignity."

Prison riots are rarely spontaneous. In many cases prisoners know when the riot will occur, where, and the reason why. Riots involve the participation of most of the inmate population or include only a small racial group. In all cases restoring order with a minimum amount of damage to inmates, staff or the facility is the major concern.

Poor race relations are very often a motivation of prison riots. In his book "Prison Victimization," Lee H. Bowker

cites that most prison riots are the result of black inmates striking out against what they see as white oppressors. In this instance, violence is used as a form of communication. The riot is used to try and set right some wrong which has been perpetrated against someone or some group in the past.

The idea of race can be taken a step further. The entire prison population can be seen as a race in itself, for while some riots may result from racial misunderstandings, most are a collective effort. Once a riot is ignited, it knows no colors. It may spread to inmates of all racial and ethnic backgrounds who share the same feelings.

The incidence of violence during the actual riot rises drastically, mainly because correctional officers cannot protect the weak from the strong. Also, previous hostilities may manifest themselves. For example, an inmate may use this time of total chaos to get back at a fellow inmate or guard who has done him an injustice in the past.

Though the prison riot can be cited as a major contributor to the violence behind bars, it cannot account for all of it. Another aspect of prison violence is the homicides that occur.

Homicides in prison are as prevalent as they are in a free society. The reasons why they occur, likewise, can be attributed to some of the same factors which motivate men to kill in the free world. These causes include hatred, misunderstandings, prejudices, insanity and power struggles.

Weapons are easily made or obtained in prison. Though guns are virtually nonexistent, knives are made from common materials found in the inmate's cell, including hunks of steel, pencils, blocks of wood, plastic, pieces of glass, sharpened toothbrushes or spoons, and other easily obtained objects.

It isn't uncommon for half of the prison population to be armed. Because knives in prison are so easily made or obtained, many disputes are settled with a blade. Reports of inmates stabbing each other in showers, at work, in the recreational center, in the yard or in the mess hall are commonplace. It is through this violence that inmates communicate. It is the ultimate means of settling differences.

Two of the greatest contributors to death by homicide in prison are racial confrontations and gangs.

Whites, blacks and Chicanos generally tolerate each other in the prison system. However, one or more of the fairly large number of highly racist prisoners may perpetrate violence against another group and the conflict could rapidly escalate into many incidents of violence.

Nor is the racial feeling one-sided; blacks also use violence in prison to direct their aggression. After 300 years of being an oppressed people, the blacks in prison use any means possible, including homicide, to get even.

Racial conflicts are at the core of many homicides. These conflicts can result in black on black, black on white, white on white, or white on black homicide. Whatever the result, it is a problem that demands immediate attention. It cannot be viewed as a separate problem than the one which exists in the free society. Until race relations are improved, both in prison and outside, the growing number of homicides due to racial conflicts will continue at an astronomical rate.

Hand in hand with racial problems as a cause of prison violence is the gang population. Behind prison walls you can

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Di Grazia moves from the headlines to the sidelines

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union leaders' protests against his handling of the corruption investigation only persuaded many that di Grazia was hitting where it hurt.

"He was always controversial," recalled an officer who worked under di Grazia in St. Louis County. "Sometimes it wasn't what he did but when he did it — he generally made his moves at inopportune times. That just seemed to be his style."

"He was so outspoken that he called a lot of attention to himself," observed Walter Bader, head of the Fraternal Order of Police in Montgomery County. "Some of his statements more or less helped make him a scapegoat for other people. Somebody else in his position might not have been so controversial, but di Grazia is the kind of person who's bound to get in the middle of things."

Di Grazia's controversial career began in 1959, when he joined the Marin County, Calif., Police Department. Then 31, di Grazia left a career in retailing at Macy's Department Store in San Francisco to become a deputy sheriff.

"I always had a feeling for police work," he explained recently. "I never lost the urge to get into it."

After a little more than a year in Marin County, di Grazia moved to the newly formed Novato, Calif., Police Department, where he served under Roy McLaren, the former chief of Arlington County, Va., who is now field services director for the Police Executive Research Forum. Di Grazia succeeded McLaren as chief in 1964.

In November of 1969, di Grazia left his native California to become superintendent of police in St. Louis County, administering a department of about 350 employees.

During his three-year tenure there, di Grazia developed a system for assigning officers' duties according to their expertise rather than rank, introduced women into the patrol force and established a patrol officers' advisory council.

It was also in St. Louis County that di Grazia first faced widespread dissent. The day after two St. Louis police officers were killed in the county jurisdiction, news reporters revealed that di Grazia planned to sharply limit the circumstances under which an officer could fire a weapon. Both citizens and officers cried out that the police wouldn't be able to protect themselves under the new policy, leaving the county open to crime.

Di Grazia, who says the policy had been under study for some time and was leaked to the press by someone who opposed it, insists the changes still allowed officers a great deal of freedom to use their guns.

"It's interesting now when you look at it, because that particular policy compared to most of the firearms policies in existence in police departments right now — by comparison to the present day, it was wild. But by comparison to the old philosophy of 'shoot now and ask questions later,' it was a change," he said.

In November of 1972, di Grazia was named police commissioner in Boston. He says he had intended to stay in St. Louis County, but the unsolicited offer from Boston proved irresistible.

"The chance to go from a Midwestern county type of police department to one of the largest departments in the country in an urban area, with all that means, certainly was something that raised my interest," he said.

Controversy was waiting for di Grazia in Boston. In May, officers from the



A MAN AND HIS MICROPHONE: Robert di Grazia holds forth during his days as police commissioner in Boston.

county district attorney's office had raided the home of alleged bookie Francis Vitello and confiscated a list of names — a list that included 58 police officers, some of them high ranking. Mayor White asked di Grazia to head up the investigation into the connection between those named on the list and the alleged gambling.

Di Grazia established a Special Investigations Unit to look into the charges, and eventually hired an independent investigator to review the case. No officers were charged with crimes as a result of the investigation, but several were reassigned or resigned during the investigation.

Boston union chairman Broderick fought di Grazia throughout the Vitello investigation, charging that the commissioner was using allegations of corruption as a political tool and challenging him either to bring charges against officers or to stop hinting that corruption was widespread.

In 1974, Broderick responded to a speech di Grazia delivered to the Executives Club of the Greater Boston Chamber of Commerce by saying, "Commissioner di Grazia's pose as the anti-crime 'man on horseback' cleaning up the Boston Police Department would be fine if he didn't continually throw mud on the men and department he represents. Every time the commissioner needs a headline he whips this same tired horse."

Di Grazia says the investigation was not a political tool, but a necessity. "The department had been hashed around quite a bit in the media over the whole thing and I guess they were more or less hoping that I would brush it aside and say there wasn't anything to it. But there was something to it," he said.

"Considering that I was new on the job and considering there was such a delay in anything being done and considering that I was sued in every way possible to try to stop this investigation, just the fact that we got quite a few high-ranking people to leave and that we put the department and the community on notice that we wouldn't countenance that kind of thing... I think those all helped us in changing some things internally."

Despite the internal conflict over the Vitello investigation, di Grazia gained popularity in Boston. He put civilians in administrative jobs, increased the number of patrol cars on the streets by 51

percent and added 151 walking beats. He introduced computer-aided dispatching and the 911 emergency telephone number to speed service to citizens making distress calls.

And perhaps most important, he avoided major embarrassment during the first years of school desegregation. No one was killed during the first two years under the court order, and while efforts to protect black children going to white schools earned him no favor with anti-busing activists, di Grazia's hard line on violence against the students or demonstrators left his reputation undamaged.

Di Grazia's relationship with the mayor who had hired him disintegrated as his public image improved. When White was re-elected in 1975, media accounts attributed part of his success to the improved image of the police department. Rumors circulated that di Grazia eventually would seek White's job. Di Grazia said he began to doubt whether he would be appointed to a second five-year term when the first one expired in 1977. So when a friend sent his resume to officials searching for a police chief in Montgomery County, di Grazia didn't object.

"I would have preferred to remain in Boston," di Grazia says now. "I enjoyed Boston the most of any position — there was so much that needed to be done that every little thing you did seemed outstanding."

But di Grazia, lured in part by a raise of about \$12,000 a year above his Boston salary, moved to Montgomery County in November of 1976.

"It struck me as a rather progressive, liberal, affluent county," di Grazia remembers. "It had considerably less crime than Boston and I thought it could become a model police agency for the whole country."

But a week before he was to leave Boston, di Grazia faced another controversy, one he says was the most unfair of his career. The Special Investigations Unit set up months earlier to look into the Vitello affair completed a 572-page report on corruption within Boston's Police District One, charging the personnel in that unit with "gross incompetence and corruption," and di Grazia released the report to the press without notifying the mayor or incoming commissioner.

Critics charged di Grazia with deliberately withholding the report until

his final week in office to protect his image and hurt his successor, Joseph Jordan. Others said the report was put together hurriedly as a "sour grapes" attack on Mayor White.

But di Grazia argues that he was trapped in a no-win situation and betrayed by a newspaper reporter. In a low, colorless voice, the former commissioner recalled how Hayes, by then di Grazia's assistant, handed him the report moments before he boarded an airplane for an out-of-town speech. He says he struggled with the decision about whether to release the allegations or "sit on it," choosing to release the report because the months of work spent in preparing it would otherwise be wasted.

Di Grazia gave Boston's two daily newspapers a copy of the report in advance, under the promise that they would study it but withhold stories for several days. He said he planned to conduct a news conference for the electronic media on the day the newspapers were to run the story, but one of the two papers broke the embargo and printed the story ahead of schedule.

The former commissioner says an already unfortunate situation was thus complicated by the impression that he had favored one reporter over others, and that he was caught in the middle. He admits that it was a mistake not to notify White or Jordan, but maintains that most of the criticism was unwarranted.

"I wanted to bring it out, but I wanted to bring it out in the fairest way I could," di Grazia said. "If I had it to do over again, I'd sit on it. It wasn't worth the accusations and bitterness it brought me personally."

By May of that year, di Grazia was making headlines in Montgomery County. As part of a major reorganization of the department that merged major divisions and redefined almost all interdepartmental ranks, di Grazia ordered two high-ranking officers to clear out their desks, one of them by the end of the day. When union leaders objected to the officers' curt dismissal, one of them — technical services chief Donald Brooks — was allowed to stay.

Di Grazia said the firings were part of an effort to make the department more responsive to the community and to shorten the lines of authority within the department. But the colorful chief's charisma failed him in Montgomery.

(Continued on Page 10)

Denver, New Orleans amend police moonlighting practices

Continued from Page 1

¶ That the employers provide written acknowledgement of their liabilities and the restrictions on moonlighting officers.

Under the new regulations, the chief will also assign officers to off-duty jobs. The chief will honor any requests for a particular officer that can be accommodated to the officer's schedule, but will otherwise make all decisions on job assignments.

A spokesman for the mayor's office said a plan to prevent favoritism in the job assignments is now under study. One possible system would involve drawing up a list of officers interested in off-duty work and contacting them for jobs on a rotation basis, she said.

The spokesman said Mayor McNichols hopes the new system will prevent any conflicts of interest by allowing the chief

to oversee moonlighting. "We're not trying to penalize any officer or group of officers," said aide Sherry Sloane. "We're trying to assure to the best of our ability that there are no abuses of the system."

The new regulations apply only to police-related work, such as security or traffic control. Officers working second jobs as teachers, carpenters or other non-police jobs report to the safety director.

Lieut. Rudy Pfannenstiff said the police department has begun work to enforce the new regulations, but that plans are still in the early stages. "We're going to have to wait and see how it goes," he said. "I can't predict what the effect will be at this point."

Chief Dill has estimated that the new procedure will cost \$80,000 a year, to pay for a coordinator and the paperwork and supplies it will require.

From chief's office to mayor

An interview with Chief William Kolender of the San Diego Police Department

LEN: In late 1980, a group of San Diego citizens formed a committee to draft you as a candidate for mayor. What is the official status of your candidacy?

KOLENDER: We're waiting to see what happens to our mayor, Pete Wilson, in November. He's the Republican candidate against Jerry Brown, the Democratic nominee for the United States Senate. If Pete Wilson leaves, then they'll have a special election and I would probably be a candidate.

LEN: Is it difficult to be an unofficial candidate while still continuing as police chief?

KOLENDER: Well, so far, no. I have not politicized my office and it hasn't been a problem.

LEN: Have you been pushed to discuss political issues?

KOLENDER: Yes, I have, and I do skirt that. I explain that I try not to get involved in those issues that are in fact political that would be covered by the mayor and city council today. I have given general responses.

LEN: How do you think a lifetime in policing has prepared you to run a city the size of San Diego?

KOLENDER: Well, first off, the police department is like 30 percent of the city budget, the city employees. I've been able to motivate and develop a positive police department that has been responsive to the community. I've involved citizens in the department. . . . We have the largest number of citizens in a crime prevention program in California. We have 3,568 Neighborhood Alert groups with around 300,000 members, which has given us for the last three years a reduction in crime in our city and so far this year an 18 percent reduction in burglaries. I think that kind of citizen participation, with good leadership and consensus, can be applied to the city as a whole.

LEN: Is there a danger of your being viewed as a one-issue candidate, with that issue being crime?

KOLENDER: There is that danger, but I have been very much involved in the community. I was appointed by the court as the chairman of the integration task force for the city schools. (I have) a background throughout the community, so that I am well versed and up on the various issues, so that I would not allow that to happen. But any opposition will certainly use that.

By the way, that's not a bad issue if you're going to be a one-issue person.

LEN: How would you describe your political stance?

KOLENDER: Probably a human liberal and a fiscal conservative.

LEN: What does that mean?

KOLENDER: I have done considerable work in developing a particular kind of management in the police department involving civilians in administration and giving the officer as much authority and responsibility as possible on an individual level. What that means is that I'm concerned about people. I believe in humanistic policing. I believe in our concern for our officers and the people.

LEN: What has been the reaction within the department to the possibility of you becoming mayor?

William Kolender, 47, has been chief of the San Diego Police Department since February 12, 1976. In recent months, he has also become an unofficial candidate for mayor in California's second largest city and is expected to become an official contender if the current mayor, Pete Wilson, wins his bid for the U.S. Senate.

A 26-year veteran of the San Diego police, Kolender oversees about 2,000 sworn and civilian employees. He is a member of the San Diego Mayor's Crime Control Commission, the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training and a member of the board of directors of the Police Executive Research Forum.

Kolender has received an associate's degree in police science from San Diego City College and a bachelor's degree in urban affairs and public administration from San Diego State University. He also is a graduate of the FBI's National Executive Institute.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Linda Sanders.

KOLENDER: So far, very positive. They were the initial drafters — in other words, the committee that started drafting me for mayor, many of the people who belong to it are police officers. The president of our Police Officers Association was one of those who signed a letter asking that I be drafted.

LEN: Has the possibility of your candidacy politicized the department at all?

KOLENDER: No.

LEN: Have you had to take any special steps to prevent that?

KOLENDER: I've just been doing my job as chief of police and not getting involved in partisan politics.

LEN: The "Draft Kolender" committee sent a direct mailing to all police officers to solicit funds. One of your opponents called it a "shakedown." Did you know about the mailing in advance?

KOLENDER: No. If I had had my choice it probably would not have gone to the police officers. I don't know who gave money and who didn't. There's no shakedown

'I'm concerned about people. I believe in humanistic policing. I believe in our concern for our officers and the people.'

of any kind.

LEN: Do you think there is pressure on the officers to contribute?

KOLENDER: Absolutely zero. Because I couldn't tell you who was involved. I don't know which officers are involved and which aren't.

LEN: How do you think having a police officer in City Hall would change policing in San Diego?

KOLENDER: I don't know whether it would change policing. I would hope that the things we've done, the policies we've used would continue. I think what it would do obviously is to give the rest of city government a greater understanding of the problems of police and I would hope it would enable the government to be more knowledgeable, to give more resources to the operation of the police department.

LEN: Has a police chief ever been elected mayor before?

KOLENDER: Not in San Diego.

LEN: Not too long ago, you turned down another political job — that of head of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service — even after Attorney General William French Smith asked you to reconsider. Why did you decline that position?

KOLENDER: I was going to take it, and then I started thinking a lot more about it. I was concerned about living in Washington, D.C. I love this city and I'd like to stay here. At the time, I was not married and I'd been a single parent. I would have had to take my kids to Washington and then I'd have done a lot of traveling. That concerned me. Plus, I felt my future was here. Even if I did a good job in Washington, where would I go from there? I had a better opportunity here.

LEN: How did you come to be offered that position in the first instance? What brought you to the attention of the Reagan Administration?

KOLENDER: Probably through (Presidential counselor) Ed Meese, who is from San Diego. And because the city has been so much involved in border-related types of problems with the great influx of illegal aliens, I personally have been involved in that problem. . . .

LEN: What happens if you become a serious candidate for mayor, at the point where you had to campaign regularly? Would you have to take a leave of absence?

KOLENDER: This has already come out in the media. Whether I could get a leave of absence is questionable, but according to the (city) attorney, I would not have to leave as long as I did not campaign on the job. In other words, from eight in the morning until five, I'd do my job as chief of police. I could, in fact, campaign in the evenings.

LEN: That could be tricky, though. If as police chief you went to a community gathering, that could be considered campaigning, couldn't it?

KOLENDER: It'll be a tough call, but anybody who's

running, who's considered a candidate, has a political office. When they go somewhere, they go as a councilman or a member of the board of supervisors, or whatever. So even though I'm chief of police, I'd be there in my role in the daytime and I would attempt not to get in political issues during that period.

LEN: What do you think would happen if you lost in your bid as mayor? You might have to deal with a hostile force in City Hall then. Could that be a problem for you?

KOLENDER: It could be. We'd have to wait and see.

LEN: You mentioned San Diego's history of problems with illegal aliens and crimes against them. Is that still a serious problem?

KOLENDER: Yes. There is still an influx. There is still rarely a day that goes by that an illegal alien is not a victim of or suspect in a crime in our city. Just this morning, we found an illegal alien who was killed at the border. That was the third death in a week. They are the victims of gangs of other illegals, gangs from Mexico. Last year, the government apprehended almost

400,000 illegal aliens in this sector. This year it slowed a little bit, but not appreciably.

LEN: How do you deal with that problem?

KOLENDER: Well, keeping in mind that the primary agency responsible for apprehending illegal aliens is the Federal Government, the Border Patrol, and not the San Diego Police Department, as an agency we do not look for or apprehend illegal aliens. If we come upon an illegal alien in the course of an investigation, we will call the Border Patrol. Otherwise, if they commit a crime or if they are the victim, we handle it like we would if they were citizens.

LEN: For a long time, you've been an advocate of community-oriented policing. What does that mean to you?

KOLENDER: Primarily it is a system where the police officers become involved in the community and are judged not necessarily on the amount of arrests that they made or field interrogation or tickets, but on their ability to solve problems that exist within their sphere of responsibility. If that just means burglaries, then it's burglaries. It depends on what the issues are and the crime problems within their area. We expect them to know what's happening within their areas. We in administration attempt to give them the resources through our crime analysis and through other areas to solve the problems that exist in their beat. We expect them to know the people and have the people know them. It involves also, as you can see, an attitude on the part of the administration that you give the officer great flexibility, within parameters, to do their job. It's a little more complicated than that, obviously, but I'm cutting it.

LEN: Why do you think that kind of approach is needed?

KOLENDER: Because I think law enforcement reflects our society. If law enforcement is going to be effective, they're going to have to not only enlist but have the support of the people in the community in solving crime. Without that, we're not going to be very effective.

LEN: What kind of relationship does the San Diego department have with the citizens?

KOLENDER: I think it's very good. As you can see by the amount of people who are involved in our crime prevention programs, it's very positive. We have seven storefronts where we operate our community relations units. We have a referral program which I think is quite unique, where we have police officers and community service officers who work in referral. What referral is is that when any officer gets a call to a home and it's obvious that the officer can't solve the problem — let's say it's a family disturbance, a kid who's incorrigible, or whatever — the officer will fill out what looks like a citation — it isn't, but a form like that — and would give a copy to the person who will contact them and send a

r's office?

go Police Department

copy to the storefront. The next day, somebody from the referral agency calls that person to see what they could do to put the person in contact with an agency or individual that will help them solve their problem.

LEN: That must take a lot of cooperation with social and city agencies.

KOLENDER: It does. It also builds for a stronger community. We're there to help those groups. In other words, they're only as effective as they're able to get clientele to do something with. We're helping them identify the clientele, the needs of the community, and they are very appreciative of that.

LEN: Do you ever encounter difficulties when trying to balance that kind of responsiveness to the community with responsiveness to the officers?

KOLENDER: No. In fact, on the contrary, I think the officers like it an awful lot. It makes them feel like a part of the community, that their job is far-reaching. We are in fact a public service agency and, as you know, really only 10 percent of our job is enforcement. The rest of it is keeping the peace and that kind of thing. This enables them to have some resources to solve problems, and I know that they like that.

LEN: You were president of the Police Officers Association at one time, weren't you?

KOLENDER: For two years. I was on the board for 10 years and president of the association for two terms.

LEN: That would seem to indicate that you were once very close to the average cop, the rank and file. How have you tried to keep that closeness as an administrator?

KOLENDER: Well, it's not easy. In fact, I'm sure that I haven't. I try by taking a night out once in a while and covering the city and going to the calls with the officers. Just this last Friday night I worked with the vice squad and went all over the city to look at vice, talk to the vice squad officers, to ask "How are things? What are your problems? What do you need?" I went to their line-up where they go over their beats before they go out to work. I try to do that as much as I can with the department. Occasionally I'll bring in a squad of officers to just have an informal discussion with them. But it's not easy. The way it's done is that you have a staff that realizes that their job is to be informed as to what's going on in the department, how the officers feel, what their problems are, what their needs are. If you have a competent staff they can keep you in touch with the officer on the beat, and I think I have that. As an example, we have a civilian special adviser to the chief of police, who does organizational development, who does team-building within the units. He does problem identification and assists as part of our senior staff in solving those problems. He keeps in touch with that kind of thing.

LEN: Back in 1977, you asked the city to provide full-time psychological counseling for officers. Is that available now?

KOLENDER: It sure is. We asked for it in those days, but we didn't get the full-time psychological counseling until 1980. We've had the psychologist now for two years. We're very pleased with what he and the staff have done. He works in recruiting officers, giving psychological tests to all the candidates who get to that portion of the testing procedure. He is available for counseling for the officers and their families. It's had a tremendous impact on the department. I've gotten letters from the wives and husbands of officers who say it's helped keep their marriage together, has helped them handle problems that developed in their home environment based upon the job. He is part of the administration so that when we do things we try to see what kind of an effect will have on the officers psychologically. He's provided treatment for officers who have been involved in shooting someone. It's very, very effective and we're very pleased with it.

LEN: So you plan to continue providing counseling?

KOLENDER: We know we're going to continue it. In fact, his contract was just approved for another year.

LEN: In June, California voters passed Proposition 8, an anti-crime bill that included major changes in the way criminals are treated in your state.

[The new law mandates that any relevant evidence is admissible in court regardless of how it was obtained,

bans plea bargaining in major felony and drunk driving cases and reduces from 21 to 18 the age at which those convicted of serious felonies are treated as adults, among other changes. It has been challenged as unconstitutional.]

How has Proposition 8 and the controversy around it affected the San Diego Police Department?

KOLENDER: This police department supports Proposition 8. I was one of the co-chairmen in the county for passage of it. At this point in time, the officers support the various elements of that proposition and it hasn't had any negative effect on us. Whatever question is being raised about it is being done at a judicial level. So far as we're concerned, we're just doing what it says.

LEN: What do you consider the most important aspect of the proposition?

KOLENDER: In all candor, the most important element of the bill is to awaken the courts of the state and the legislature that the people of the state are fed up with crime and the repetitive offenders and the lack of accountability of the system to protect the citizens from those who would prey upon them. Whether or not the proposition is constitutional, I think, is not the main issue. The main issue is that the legislature and the courts have got to work to develop a system that is simpler, that will enable justice to prevail, that will shorten the time it takes to select juries, that will shorten the time of trials, that will in essence hold people accountable for what they do.

LEN: Do you think it has gotten that message across effectively?

KOLENDER: I think so. We see changes in the legislature where they're coming up with bills designed to simplify court procedure. As far as the state courts



something. . . . We've had recognition for our efforts. The fact that I was in charge of school integration would tell you something. About 13 years ago, the City of San Diego was sued by a bunch of parents, charging that our schools were segregated. After a 10-year trial, the court agreed. The court agreed to a voluntary integration plan. The judge appointed me as chairman of the task force that would monitor the efforts of the city schools in the voluntary integration of all schools. In turn, the judge and I selected another 19 people who were a cross-section of the community, some blacks, Chicanos, and others, who were part of a task force. . . . We sent reports to the courts. We were like the eyes and ears of the court and we worked with the schools to help them improve the voluntary integration effort and we would inform the judge as to what programs were effective and those

'This police department supports Proposition 8. The officers support the various elements of that proposition and it hasn't had any negative effect on us.'

are concerned, I haven't seen anything positive coming out of that yet. Law enforcement people like me are very critical of the California state Supreme Court. We believe that they conceive their job as protecting the public from the police, rather than from the criminal. We'd like to see more of their decisions going for the prosecutorial agencies than the defense.

LEN: Your department has been operating under a court order concerning the hiring of women and minorities. What is the history of that?

KOLENDER: In 1975, we signed a consent decree with the Federal Government that we would hire, at the entry level, 20 percent women, 15 percent Chicano and 10 percent black. We have basically met that goal. In those days, we had 30 women, all of them at the police officer level, and we had very few blacks and Chicanos. We had two black sergeants and I think three Mexican sergeants. Today, we have 130 women. We have nine women sergeants and a woman lieutenant in the field. We have 10 black sergeants and more than that in the Chicano ranks. We have a black lieutenant, which we'd never had before in this city, and we've made some real gains. We have minorities and women in just about every unit of the police department in positions of responsibility, including a Mexican commander.

LEN: I understand that as part of your effort to improve relations with the minority communities you appointed a black and a Chicano community relations officer.

KOLENDER: No, the community relations officer is something different. The two that I've appointed are called confidential assistants to the chief of police. They work at a higher level than a community relations officer.

LEN: And they are to work as liaisons with minority groups?

KOLENDER: Exactly.

LEN: What kind of relationship does the department have with the minority communities?

KOLENDER: Well, there's some conflict, but we've done well. For example, I got the Equal Opportunity Award from the Urban League last year, which says

that were not.

LEN: So you were able to accomplish integration without protests and violence?

KOLENDER: That's right. This was not forced busing, this was a voluntary program where the parents find out they want that kind of education or they want to go to that school because they have a great program in the performing arts or in mathematics or whatever.

LEN: And enough children volunteered to satisfy the courts?

KOLENDER: At this time, yes.

LEN: Do you think that work helped you as police chief?

KOLENDER: No question about it, and I also have been very involved in the minorities for many years. I was the head of our community relations as a lieutenant.

LEN: What is the most serious crime problem facing San Diego right now?

KOLENDER: Probably, like most cities, crimes of violence. Assaults, gang violence, armed robberies.

LEN: But you mentioned earlier that the crime statistics showed a reduction.

KOLENDER: We've had a reduction in crime for the last three years. In overall crime. The only crimes that have shown an increase are armed robbery and auto theft. That is good, but keep in mind that in the middle 70's, the late 70's, there was a tremendous increase in crime throughout this country, including San Diego, so when you start to see a leveling off and a decline, that's good, but there is still much more crime in this city.

LEN: To what do you attribute the leveling off?

KOLENDER: I think crime prevention is having a tremendous impact. In every single area of our city where the crime prevention group became active, we have seen a minimum reduction of 35 percent in all crimes. Plus after a few years, we've seen a change in the system where more people are being held accountable, more people are being sent to prison, and when they're in prison, they're not out preying on our streets. Even though we have our problems, we have improved, I think, an awful lot. For example, when it comes to gangs

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Di Grazia: 'I felt I was doing what was right'

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County. An affluent area with "probably more Congressmen per square foot than anywhere else in the country," Montgomery County was less attentive to local politics than Boston and unimpressed by di Grazia's style.

Criticism mounted quickly, with di Grazia's sometimes fiery rebuttals often becoming grounds for further complaints against him. The Fraternal Order of Police voted "no confidence" in him, citing a lack of promotions and a report critical of the four-day work week. A few weeks later, the Police Association and the county's Coalition of Black Police Officers joined the criticism, asking di Grazia to retract remarks he had made in a television interview that some officers were working "for their own benefit and not the benefit of the community," and charging that the firing of two black officers was racially motivated.

After a citizens group headed by the wife of a county officer demanded an investigation into a long list of complaints it had compiled against di Grazia, he was investigated by the county council, then a grand jury. Although neither found reason to discipline him, di Grazia was fired by the newly elected county executive on a date he finds ironic — December 7, 1978. Donald Brooks, the man di Grazia had once tried to fire, was named acting chief.

Di Grazia said he tried to answer the allegations as they were made, but that the real issue was a deep-seated resentment of his tactics by those who had been in the department a long time.

"The county's run by the 'good ol' boys," he said. "There isn't the involvement by the people who I thought would be the leaders in the community. All those people are just too involved in Washington and not involved in where they live. That left the department to the good ol' boys, who were used to doing

things their way."

Di Grazia remained in the public eye for a short time after he was fired, first when he filed a lawsuit challenging his dismissal — an appeal of which is still pending — and then when he established his consulting company.

Some law enforcement leaders, already unhappy that di Grazia's firing brought so much negative publicity, were further alienated when the former chief began testifying against police in many court cases. The International Association of Chiefs of Police objected to di Grazia's work as a consultant on the PERF police accreditation research, saying that his testimony as an expert witness amounted to a conflict of interests. Last year, the group's executive committee refused to renew di Grazia's membership.

Seven months after he was fired in Montgomery County, di Grazia was turned down for the job of law enforcement director in Saginaw, Mich., a job that paid less than one-third his Montgomery County salary.

Although di Grazia says he is no longer actively seeking a job as a police chief — partly because his consulting business is now profitable and partly to avoid uprooting a family that includes his wife, Donna, a successful school administrator in a neighboring county, and five teenage daughters — many observers say the once-powerful police commissioner is unhireable. They point to not only the controversies he has raised, but also the lawsuit he filed against Montgomery County after his firing.

For his part, di Grazia seems both optimistic about his new career as a police consultant and saddened by the events that led him to it.

"In the back of my mind always is that I'd still love to be a chief of police," di Grazia said recently. "But I've stopped applying. I might look at a specific situation or if something opened up in a local department, but realistically, we're in

Gaithersburg for a long time to come."

The consulting business, dG Associates, has grown steadily since it began in March 1979, di Grazia said. He works mostly with attorneys preparing litigation in cases concerning deadly force, pursuit driving, arrest procedures, training and age, race and sex discrimination.

"It's gratifying in that by defending police departments against what I call harassment suits or by prosecuting them for inadequacies, we may be able to bring about an improvement in the technique and operation of a department," di Grazia said.

But he said he is hurt by police officers who "vilify" him as a turncoat. He said he still considers himself a police officer, and often uses the pronoun "we" when talking about police.

"If I had a choice of defending a police officer or police department or being on the plaintiff's side against, I'd prefer the former," he said. "But generally, defense counsels would take an in-house counsel and it is the plaintiff who seeks an expert witness, although that is changing."

Critics charge that di Grazia himself is responsible for any alienation from the law enforcement community. They say he is a brash cop with some less-than-popular views about law enforcement.

"He leans more toward social work than to the traditional role of police, and we're traditionalists around here," a St. Louis County officer said. "He generated a lot of bad feeling in the department from the old guard. He implied that anyone who didn't agree with him was archaic."

"Working under di Grazia was like working in law enforcement in a communist regime," Boston's Broderick said. "He was trying to have complete control."

News reporters who covered di Grazia also offered harsh assessments of his style. One described him as "cocky, ar-

rogant, flamboyant, a flashy dresser and talker, a rogue cop."

And some of di Grazia's statements support the image of the flamboyant politician. His criticism is direct and point-blank, often delivered at what seems to be exactly the wrong moment. In November of 1978, when relations between Montgomery County officers and di Grazia were most strained, the chief declared at a public forum that most police officers "see the community as the enemy," a remark that turned out to be the "final straw."

Di Grazia now admits that his personality may have been too strong for some tastes. "I probably was too vocal, too out-front, too frank," he said recently. He is careful with publicity now, often refusing reporters' requests to talk with him or answering their questions with carefully worded replies.

But di Grazia and his supporters say there is more to his career than personality. Supporters say di Grazia is one of the small number of police chiefs who challenged the accepted methods of law enforcement, one who ran up against the traditionalists once too often.

The most unlikely proponent of that view is Bader, who heads the Montgomery County FOP that once voted "no confidence" in di Grazia.

"Our position on him is considerably different than it was four years ago," Bader said recently. "I think now he was about five years ahead of his time. . . His progressive policies made him unpopular with higher officials."

Bader said the officials who didn't like di Grazia's progressive ideas turned the union membership against him.

"The rank and file basically was sucked into a movement against him," he said. "We were manipulated by higher ranking people in the police department. The people who now hold rank turned us against him."

Others, mostly those who share similar views, say di Grazia was a victim of the same trend that resulted in the IACP's censure of Police Foundation president Patrick Murphy this summer. As di Grazia put it, "Police who hold the philosophy I do, at least those who hold that philosophy verbally, are in the minority. . . Those ideas draw a lot of flak."

Those ideas, he said, are based on the image of police as "social workers with guns strapped to our belts."

"There's no way you can get away from the fact that a police officer is a social worker. Most of his time is spent with the child that needs help, the mentally disabled person, the husband-wife argument, caring for an injured person. . . Basically, I would say my views have been the same for most of my career. The police officer must be responsive to the community as well as responsible to it."

But di Grazia makes those comments from the sidelines now, where they are unlikely to stir the kind of debate they once did. Sitting in his air-conditioned living room, where his daughters' telephone calls and visiting friends only accent the otherwise quiet pace, and where a copy of Henry Kissinger's book "Years of Upheaval" lies untouched on an end table, he observed:

"I came down here, I guess, at a bad time for a police chief. . . If you're not controversial, if you're innovative, you can walk into the police chief's door and count on having that job forever. I knew the risk, but I felt I was doing what was right."

Supreme Court Briefs: media access to rape trials

Continued from Page 5

went on to caution that while the right of access to a criminal trial is of constitutional concern, it is not an absolute right. The majority decision further articulated the point that for a state to deny the right of access, as in the present case, the government must show that the denial is necessitated by a compelling governmental interest. The state must also establish that the denial is based upon a governmental interest "narrowly tailored to serve that interest."

Turning to the question of whether the governmental interest in safeguarding the psychological well-being of a minor could justify the statute in question, the majority of the Court reasoned that as compelling as that interest is, it does not justify a mandatory closure rule such as that raised in the present case. The Supreme Court noted that the psychological harm that might occur when a minor victim is called to testify must be evaluated in terms of the victim's age, maturity, the nature of the crime and the desires of the victim, parents and relatives. The majority cited the fact that in the present case the victims had been willing to testify even if the press had been present in the courtroom.

Concurring in the judgment that the statute in question violated the First

Amendment was Justice O'Connor. Justice O'Connor wrote separately to express her view that neither the *Richmond Newspapers* case nor the present case "carry any implications outside the context of criminal trials."

Dissenting were the Chief Justice and Justice Rehnquist, who urged that the minimal effect of the statute in question on the First Amendment rights is outweighed by the Commonwealth's interest in protecting child rape victims. The dissenters asserted that the statute in question was constitutional inasmuch as the press had access to the names of the victims as well as the trial testimony in transcript form. The dissent further emphasized that the interest of actually being present when the testimony was given under those circumstances is minimal.

Dissenting separately, Justice Stevens wrote that the majority opinion "sheds virtually no light" on how the competing interests of the victim's rights can be accommodated with the press's right of access to criminal trials. (Globe Newspaper Co. v. Superior Court for County of Norfolk, No. 81-611, decision announced June 23, 1982.)

Child's Right to Sue — Revisited.

In an unsigned, one-paragraph opinion, the Supreme Court dismissed a case that would have given the Court the oppor-

tunity to decide whether a surviving child might sue under a Federal statute to obtain compensation for the wrongful death of his father, who was shot by a police officer.

In announcing its decision to dismiss the case, the Supreme Court noted that under Title 28 U.S.C. §1257, the Court has the jurisdiction to review only "final judgments or decrees rendered by the highest court of a State in which a decision could be had." Noting that the Colorado Supreme Court had remanded the case for trial, the U.S. Supreme Court determined that the Colorado decision was thus not final "as an effective determination of the litigation."

The case was dismissed by the Court for want of jurisdiction. (For an analysis of the novel issues raised in this case, see Supreme Court Briefs, May 24, 1982.) (O'Dell v. Espinoza, No. 81-534, order of dismissal filed May 3, 1982.)

What's On Your Mind?

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We read and review. . .

Mixed verdict for new work on the judicial system

Courts and Judges. James A. Cramer, ed. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage Publications. 280 pp.

Attacking the judiciary has become common sport, especially because of the judiciary's purported inability to effectively administer criminal justice. The public has been led to believe that judges really can do something that will affect the crime rate. The public seems to believe that if judges would just impose more severe sentences and pay less attention to the "technicalities," the crime rate would certainly go down.

Serious observers recognize that these attacks are usually spurious and often scurrilous. They come for the most part from the truly responsible individuals,

the legislators and those in the executive branch, who naturally need to escape from the reality that it is they alone who are capable of doing something about the crime rate, if indeed something really different needs to be done. So long as the public is purposely shielded from the fact that police officers in this country average less than one felony arrest per month, that prosecutors do not even prosecute nearly one out of three of those arrested for felonies, and that the arrest clearance rate remains a dismal one arrest for every five felonies reported, the judiciary can be the goat for a perceived problem of an increasing crime problem.

One would have hoped that Volume 15 of the Sage Criminal Justice System An-

nuals would have brought some fresh air and light into this environment. Unfortunately, "Courts and Judges" does not do this.

The volume is a group of nine essays, primarily sociological in nature, dealing with state trial courts and judges. The work's concentration on the trial courts is commendable. As noted by several of the authors, most judicial studies have concentrated on the appellate courts or the Federal system. Yet, these courts handle but a minute part of the cases that are processed by the judiciary in this country. Despite their high visibility, the actual effect of these courts upon the people is nowhere near that of the state trial courts. For the vast majority of litigants, the state courts are truly courts of last resort.

For this reviewer, the most interesting essay, by Arlene Sheskin, surveyed many of the works about judicial operation and suggested that they may be fatally flawed by the underlying assumptions upon which their authors proceed.

Sheskin notes that the apparent objectivity of many of the studies is questionable because of the researchers' assumptions about the way the system should operate or about what is normative behavior. She asserts that care needs to be taken to assure that future studies disregard these assumptions, which produce "insular analyses which seek to understand trial courts apart

from the larger social structure in which they are imbedded."

Two pieces that may be of interest to a general audience explore the socialization of judges in two contrasting court environments, Florida and Philadelphia. Socialization involves how judges learn to judge, to act on the bench and to adjust to their new role and to their colleagues. The works demonstrate why and how judges usually become very isolated, ingrained, self-righteous and addicted to the power of the robe. Those of us in the profession who are honest and perceptive litigators are aware of these facts. However, these two works are of interest because they articulate and explain why such things happen.

Two essays deal with trial court unification. After exploring the judiciary from "the perspective of organizational theory," one contributor comes to the not unstartling conclusion that "no single organizational design will be appropriate for all circumstances." The other contributor reviews several types of court organization, then concludes that while some may be better than others, there is little hope for change until the voting public is sold on these better mousetraps.

One chapter reports on the creation and implementation of rules designed to clear up backlogs and have speedier trials in the state of Ohio. These "technocratic" reforms found resistance

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The sandwich approach to analysis of parole philosophy

Parole: A Critical Analysis. By Gray Cavender. Port Washington, N.Y.: Kennikat Press, 1982. 109 pp. \$16.50.

Despite a certain amount of carping which will follow this statement, this little book is a valuable one which deserves some serious attention by those interested in sanctioning and penal policy.

Actually, it is rather difficult to separate parole from wider discussions of sanctioning policy. Whether or not one lets inmates out of prison before the expiration of their sentences depends totally on the sentencing structure, and the philosophies behind it. Cavender does not attempt such a separation, and this book might be better titled something like: "A Critical Analysis of Sanctioning Philosophy, With Special Reference At Times to Parole."

Within that arena, Cavender provides an analysis which is "critical" in the sense that it follows what is often termed the critical school of criminology, which means, among other things, that he attempts to provide an economic analysis of why the various states have adopted their penal philosophies. In many ways,

this seems to be two books sandwiched together: one that critically (in the dictionary sense) discusses the development and implementation of parole and its various alternatives, and one that attempts an economic analysis. While the former is very well done, the latter seems to be piggy-backed aboard, with the arguments often not conclusively made.

Fundamentally, the economic view of the development of sanctioning policy is that prisons and parole were developed at a time of increasing and centralizing state authority, in an attempt to gain control over the masses. Dahl, for example, suggests that not only penal philosophy but state control of education and social welfare were designed explicitly to keep the people generally quiet while industrial capitalism was being put into place. Those who argue this position generally discount as romantic the arguments that idealists and reformers developed correctional practices, or at least that state adoption of these practices were based on such reformist notions.

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Chronicling the correctional system's history of rebottling the same old wine

Critical Issues in Corrections: Problems, Trends, and Prospects. By Roy Roberg and Vincent Webb. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Co., 1981. 380 pp.

For 200 years the American justice system has sought to apprehend, punish, and correct the criminal. The unique American experiment, the penitentiary, came to us as a humanitarian reform of the Quakers' response to excessive brutality.

The horrendous failure of corrections to correct is overwhelmingly evidenced in past and contemporary literature and research.

Roberg and Webb have edited a good selection of articles that offers the novice many critical issues in corrections. They have aptly noted that relatively little in the way of fundamental change has occurred in corrections. It is as though they have fallen on a system which has developed an incapacity for change.

Unfortunately, Roberg and Webb hit the nail on the head. Corrections has, in

its 200-year history, only been able to give new names or colors to otherwise age-old and bankrupt practices and policies.

Reformers of whatever stripe still reflect the political band-aid approach (with few exceptions, e.g., Maconochie, Murton, Gill and Osborne).

As an anthology, "Critical Issues in Corrections," though not exhaustive, is probably one of the top three in the marketplace. Chapter 5, dealing with violence in the prison, could have dealt more with the taboo area of guard/custodial violence (Sykes, "Society of Captives"; Martin, "Pigs and Other Animals"; Zimbardo, "Pathology of Imprisonment," and Menninger, "Crime of Punishment"). Chapter 10, "Corrections as Political Enterprise," was most perceptive and accurate.

In terms of needs and what can be done to create a humane corrections, we are confronted once again with the dilemma

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

The End of the Beginning

by

Richard Pearson, Theodore K. Moran, James C. Berger,

Kenneth C. Laudon, Janice R. McKenzie, Thomas J. Bonita 111

Criminal Justice Education: The End of the Beginning is the result of a five-year study of criminal justice education in American colleges and universities. The authors — a faculty planning group at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice — based their findings and conclusions upon 250 questionnaire surveys among respondents in 37 states at 146 institutions, campus visits for interviews at 14 universities, and a content analysis of college catalogs. In addition, an advisory committee appointed by the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences contributed guidance and suggestions on methodology and, based on a second questionnaire, confirmed and extended the findings of the authors.

The study examines a sector of postsecondary education that grew intensively during the late 1960's and 1970's when other sectors faced dwindling enrollments, limited budgets and marginal growth. During two decades, the authors found, an early emphasis on vocationalism in criminal justice education was replaced by academic programs developed in the humanities, the social and behavioral sciences, and professional subjects. They examine a professoriate that strongly emphasized practical experience but later developed traditional academic credentials. They describe new and distinctive ways that were developed to teach non-traditional students, including mid-career police officers and other criminal justice practitioners.

The authors conclude that criminal justice education has, during only two decades, become an established, vital part of the educational curricula in American colleges and universities. They also attempt to define some of the current and future problems for educators, including the need for scholarship and research, the tension between general liberal arts studies and professional studies in law enforcement and criminal justice, vague educational objectives which need clarification, and the quality of criminal justice education.

Criminal Justice Education will be of interest to criminal justice educators at college and universities and to law enforcement executives and practitioners who are concerned with the development of their field. For educators generally, this book provides evidence that postsecondary education has not lost its capacity for innovation and growth.

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A two-faceted critical analysis of parole policy

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One problem with Cavender's analysis is that since money plays a role someplace in the entire system, virtually any policy can be seen as being to the state's economic advantage, even if these arguments contradict each other. For example, Cavender argues that penal policy in this country is based on the need of the ruling elites to gain economic control of the masses. Harsh prison sentences protected the interests of the propertied classes, against whom crimes were being committed. Money fines served the state's interest, since the state kept the money. Pardons, on the other hand, or refusals to prosecute also served the same interest, since they "made the law appear more merciful and just, assuring its respect and internalization by the poor."

He later contends that parole was invented to further the state's social control and economic interests, but he also argues that calls to end parole are also designed to further the state's control and economic interests. Determinate sentencing, Cavender argues, improves efficiency and cuts costs, and therefore can be seen as a response to economic factors.

Since most things in life cost money or save money, or both, one can no doubt

make an economic argument for virtually anything. The problem is to make a persuasive argument that these economic considerations were the basis upon which sanctioning policy was established, a problem which Cavender often does not overcome.

Cavender is at his best in policy analysis of the implications of changes in penal philosophy. One does not have to attempt a radical framework to suggest that the primary goal of American post-adjudicatory practices is, and has always been, social control of those we choose to identify as law violators. While rehabilitation goals may be prominent in rhetoric, and rehabilitative services may be provided, the primary goal of most if not all systems has always been custody and control. Although a few parolees may be returned to prison for a poor prognosis, virtually all who are returned are charged with the violation of rules or laws. Newer correctional practices, such as supervision by behavioral objectives, are based completely on the concept of parole as behavior control, although extensive services are provided.

Perhaps the most important part of this book is a response to the moves of recent years which argue that since rehabilitation has failed as a goal, we should instead adopt some variation of

Kant's categorical imperative and institute determinate sentencing or incapacitation. Cavender argues that the rhetoric of reform obscures the ideological nature of these moves, just as the rhetoric of rehabilitation often obscures the social control functions of this philosophy. He argues persuasively that many of the benefits promised by such reform are illusory and cannot be achieved, while such changes will have the consequences of not reducing inequities, but rather perpetuating injustice and repression.

As is perhaps all too common in such critical analysis, Cavender does not take a firm position on what he would like to

see instituted as penal philosophy. Reading between the lines, perhaps, his arguments that whatever we would use to replace rehabilitative goals would be worse than what exists can be read as an endorsement (albeit a grudging one) of current goals. Only alluded to is a central failure of the rehabilitative system: while it has great potential for good, it depends for success upon operation by concerned and talented individuals, and an ability to avoid co-optation by the system. The failure of rehabilitation may in fact not be in its goals or promises, but in its failure to deliver either.

MARTIN D. SCHWARTZ
University of Cincinnati

13 big-city chiefs ask IACP for another look at Murphy censure

Continued from Page 1

to muzzle Murphy because they disagreed with his philosophy of policing.

The Police Executive Research Forum, which includes about 70 police chiefs from the country's largest police departments, released a statement saying it did not agree with the censure.

Several members wrote letters in opposition to the executive committee's decision, and a few threatened privately to leave the organization.

The California Peace Officers Association — whose president is Chief John Norton of Foster City, IACP's fourth vice president — voted to oppose the censure and asked the group to reconsider.

But it is the request from the 13 chiefs that is likely to bring the debate before the group a second time.

Damos said it will be brought before the executive committee because it is addressed specifically to the committee and requests action.

The request was signed by Chiefs Cornelius Behan of Baltimore County, Md.,

Anthony Bouza of Minneapolis, Lee P. Brown of Houston, Richard Brzeczek of Chicago, David Couper of Madison, Wis., Raymond Davis of Santa Ana, Calif., Patrick Fitzsimons of Seattle, William Hart of Detroit, Frederick Heineman of Raleigh, N.C., Mack Vines of Charlotte, N.C., Hubert Williams of Newark, N.J., and McNamara, and Sheriff John Duffy of San Diego County.

Accreditation panel starts field testing

Continued from Page 3

After an agency requests accreditation, the commission will respond with instructions and an application. If the commission decides, based on the application, to accept the agency as a candidate for accreditation, the agency will be asked to complete a more detailed questionnaire, and later a thorough self-assessment.

When those steps have been completed, the commission will conduct an on-site assessment of the agency to determine whether it will be accredited.

The accreditation panel also has announced the addition of two new members. Edward F. Reilly Jr., a state senator from Kansas, replaced Barney Frank, a U.S. Representative from Massachusetts, and Richard Knight, assistant city manager of Dallas, was appointed in early August.

Critical issues in corrections

Continued from Page 11

of prison reform that Murton so well exposed in the 60's in Arkansas. Those who have the power will control at all costs, while the prisoners, who can't vote and therefore offer no constituency to local politicians, are forever damned to fail. Whether achieving correctional reform is real or imagined, it still makes for great academic debate, but little else. For as any cynic will tell you, few people really give a damn about prisons or prisoners, until it's too late.

Roberg and Webb have done a yeoman's job of sharing with us the problems, trends and prospects through the 1980's. The student of corrections should add this book to his collection.

G. THOMAS GITCHOFF
Professor
Criminal Justice Administration
San Diego State University

Judge judges those who judge judges

Continued from Page 11

among trial judges because the new rules impinged upon the judges' autonomy. The leader of the reform was an apparently forceful and somewhat dogmatic chief justice of the state supreme court, and with his death, it appears the impetus for change diminished. However, the essay presents no statistical analysis for gauging the success of the program.

Another essay concludes that the use of sentencing guidelines in the Federal system would not shift discretionary authority to the prosecutors. Although the authors attempt to document their conclusion through research, they recognize that their conclusion is not free from doubt. Moreover, initial experience under California's new Determinate Sentencing Law seems to demonstrate that when judicial discretion is curtailed the prosecution obtains more power to control the disposition of the case.

This book will offer little of interest to the general reading public, to students or to actors within the system. Its primary interest will be for other researchers and those embarked upon judicial planning on the grand scale. For the rest of us there are more useful volumes such as Herbert Jacob's "Justice in America."

LEWIS A. WENZELL
Judge, Municipal Court
San Diego Judicial District

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Richard M. Daley — Cook County State's Attorney

As part of a renewed emphasis on assisting elderly crime victims and witnesses, Cook County (Chicago), Ill., State's Attorney Richard Daley has been distributing the above circular to alert residents to available services in the Windy City area.

Life in a climate of fear

Continued from Page 6

find the Ku Klux Klan, the Mexican Mafia, Stones, Cobras, Panthers, El Rukins, and many other gangs. The common denominator is their desire to control the prison.

With the upsurge in the number of gang members in prison, many older convicts are being intimidated. Territory which was once exclusively theirs is being threatened. It is also becoming increasingly harder to do time without being caught up in some type of gang activity.

Not all inmates are interested in participating in gangs. They may be more concerned with serving their time and re-entering society. As Albert Cohen cites in his *Prison Violence*, however, while alternatives to gang participation exist, nothing has yet been found to match the adventure of gang activity or to satisfy the machismo needs of inmate gangs. The gangs are used as a pastime. They tend to provide an inmate with something to do. As a result, gangs attract thrill-seekers who would otherwise not participate in gangs.

Homosexual rape is another form of violence found in prison. There are no healthy outlets in which an inmate can release his sexual frustrations. As a result, many funnel their energies into violent sexual acts.

Like heterosexual rape in the streets, homosexual rapes in prison are responsible for a vast amount of violence. Homosexual rapes affect all prisoners. There is a constant fear of being assaulted, and because of this fear, many inmates arm themselves or seek protection from other inmates. Those who seek protection often wind up being exploited. Vivid and graphic reports have been written by prisoners who became victims of their protectors. They explain how they were violated for payment of debts, for cartons of cigarettes, or for another inmate's pleasure.

With regard to race in prison rapes, most whites believe that blacks are the rapists. Blacks, on the other hand, see both blacks and whites as being rapists. The idea of blacks most often being considered the rapists goes back to the oppression many blacks have experienced in the past. Most believe that the act of raping in some way makes the black inmate feel dominant. The rape can be seen as a means of humiliating and degrading white victims in the prison system.

In a study of one Eastern penitentiary, Leo Carroll found that "although very few black prisoners were known as 'rippers' or 'wolves,' nearly all the blacks had participated in sexual assaults upon whites at some time in their prison stints."

Prisoners who are raped differ from their rapists. Rape victims tend to be young, inexperienced, physically small, convicted of minor offenses, and from middle-class backgrounds. These individuals are perceived as having feminine qualities. They are also easily subdued. In addition, most prison rapists do not perceive themselves as homosexuals, so when they prey on the weak, they believe that they are reinforcing their macho images.

The occurrence of rape and sexual assaults in prison creates a climate of fear. It makes the prison a hostile and threatening environment, a place where everyone is on the defensive.

Accompanying violent acts by inmates against inmates are the violent acts committed by inmates upon themselves. All of the violent acts discussed previously can cause prisoners to mutilate or even

kill themselves to escape attack. Suicides, attempted suicides and self-mutilations, some of which have a suicidal intent, are all part of life in penal institutions.

Prisoners are exposed to numerous violent acts daily. Most are helpless and cannot do anything to make conditions better. In prison there are no laws — only the strong survive. The experiences of a prison term can leave permanent scars. A prisoner may be exposed to a murder in progress while taking a shower, he may be subjected to the horror of a fellow inmate being gang-raped while he can do nothing to help him, or he may witness a stabbing while eating dinner.

Adding to these pressures are the feelings of loneliness. Often prisoners are sent to solitary confinement. There they may be allowed to shower only once a week, they may be given inedible food, they may be brutalized by guards. Some inmates cannot accept the hurt and mates cannot accept the hurt and oneliness of solitary confinement and look for escape through suicide. The suicide is a message to all humanity that says that life has been made so ugly that death is the only true release.

Self-mutilations may also be used as a means of escape. Most inmates violate their own bodies so that they can be removed from the general population and sent to a hospital where they believe things will be better.

Violence in the prison system is not limited to inmates. It touches everyone who is involved in the institution. Guards often contribute to the prison violence problem. Many times they release pent-up frustrations, racial hatred and sadistic tendencies at the expense of inmates.

To be sure, some prison guards have an authority hang-up. Many feel that the only way they can assert their authority is by beating an inmate. Some guards also harass and terrify those inmates who they feel make them appear ineffective. For example, a prisoner who is constantly causing trouble may be beaten, as an example, and told that if he continues to cause trouble he will be killed. The guards thus contribute to an inmate's feeling inadequate and helpless. They also serve to make many inmates rebellious and cause many more incidents of violence.

Just as the guards may take out their frustrations on inmates, many inmates in turn attack guards. This response most often manifests itself in the form of a prison riot. The case which is currently in the news about the Pontiac, Ill., riot is a classic example of inmates retaliating against prison guards.

In all, violence within the prison system is something which adds to the frustration of being locked up and excluded from society. Not only do inmates have to learn to live in a world where isolation, loneliness and alienation are a way of life, but they must also learn to exist in a society where violence is the ultimate means of getting messages across.

Heads roll as Florida Highway Patrol cleans house

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pointed a patrol major to collect campaign contributions for Lewis, and questioned the propriety of those collections.

But James York, the former director of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement who has replaced Blakemore until a permanent department head can be named, says the controversy has abated

and the patrol is getting back to normal. "The troopers out on the road are functioning quite well," he said. "The morale seems to be exceptionally high, considering all the problems. I've seen no work lag, which encourages me."

York will serve as acting director until a permanent one is chosen or until November 1, he said. The six-member

cabinet that oversees state departments has accepted resumes and begun conducting interviews for the directorship, and expects to name a replacement by September 21.

The new director will appoint a highway patrol commander, York said. Until then, Lieut. Colonel Roger Collar will serve as acting director of the patrol.



BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

No more snitches: Crime Stopper programs take a tip from public

It is axiomatic that the police need the cooperation and support of the public if they are to be effective in preventing crime and arresting criminals. Without informants who are willing to provide information and witnesses who are willing to testify, there would be few arrests and even fewer convictions.

That truth is reflected in the various crime prevention efforts of the National Crime Prevention Coalition and many individual police agencies. It is also reflected in Crime Stoppers, a burgeoning movement which enlists the aid of the public in the solution of crimes.

Started modestly in Albuquerque, N. M., six years ago, Crime Stoppers is now in business in some 300 cities and towns and is still growing. The idea is simple enough. Each week a crime is widely publicized by local newspaper stories and radio spots and a two-minute reenactment of the crime on television. People who know something about the crime are invited to call a special number, with the guarantee that no one will ever know they snitched. A reward is offered and paid secretly if the criminal is indicted on the basis of the tipster's information. (The reward is doubled if the informant is willing to testify in court, but few do.)

The results have been astonishing, according to Greg MacAleese, who started the program while working as an Albuquerque police detective. From its early days through last April, Crime Stoppers' statistics show the following achievements: 15,398 cases solved; \$50,817,103 in stolen property and narcotics recovered; 1,030 prosecutions, and 3,958 convictions. "Convictions have been running consistently at 98 percent in Albuquerque and around the country," MacAleese said.

The Crime Stoppers program, which sometimes goes under such names as Crime Alert, Tip and Silent Witness, is independent of the police but obviously works in concert with them. Local Crime Stoppers groups have civilian boards of directors and are funded by donations from businesses and individual citizens. "Police departments all over the country have had to look at cost-efficient measures because of budget cutbacks," MacAleese pointed out, "and this is one of the most cost efficient there is." About the only expense for departments in Crime Stoppers cities is an officer assigned as a liaison.

The Crime Stoppers idea grew slowly for the first few years, then really took off in 1981. Today there are programs in many major cities, including Houston, Dallas, Miami, New Orleans, San Antonio, Denver, Cleveland, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Birmingham, Omaha, Baltimore and Washington. Texas has the most local groups, with 79. There are 32 in New Mexico and 25 in Montana, covering almost every town of any size in that sparsely populated state. Crime Stoppers is also operating in towns as small as 1,800 people. In such villages, where there is no local TV or radio, the program depends on publicity in weekly newspapers.

Hawaii has a single Crime Stoppers group for the entire state, and several other states have statewide organizations as well as local affiliates. MacAleese himself, who is on leave from his detective's position, is director of New Mexico's Crime Stoppers Commission.

The keys to Crime Stoppers' success are its guarantees of anonymity for informants, the promise of rewards for useful information, and, of course, the publicity barrage about the "Crime of the Week" in the community. "What we've done," MacAleese noted, "is elevate the role of informers. Instead of being snitches, they're now Crime Stoppers." The result is that informing is seen not only as socially acceptable, but as a civic duty. From the police viewpoint, Crime Stoppers has the obvious advantage of saving a great deal of legwork and flushing out tipsters who might never have been contacted by a detective simply because he didn't know they existed.

When the program started in Albuquerque, there was some fear that the identity of informants could not be held secret. That fear was allayed in a case in which the defense attorney demanded disclosure of a Crime Stoppers tipster. A district judge ruled that the name would remain confidential.

As the program grew, Crime Stoppers USA was formed in 1980 as a national clearinghouse and coordinating body for local organizations, with Greg MacAleese as its president. The national group will hold its third annual conference from October 3-6 at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington. Among its services, Crime Stoppers USA offers a 300-page operational manual for \$25. Police administrators who would like to learn more about the program may write: Crime Stoppers USA, 4137 Montgomery N.E., Albuquerque, NM 87109.

(Ordway P. Burden welcomes correspondence to his office at 641 Colonial Blvd. Westwood P.O. Washington, D.C. 20007.)

JOBS

Instructor/Assistant Professor. Faculty position at College of Criminal Justice, Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville, Ala. Rank contingent on qualifications and teaching experience. Duties will include teaching non-laboratory forensic science courses in the following areas: criminalistics I and II, investigations I and II, homicide investigation, drugs of abuse, and general criminal justice. Master's degree and prior teaching experience required. In addition, applicants must have at least five years experience in supervising criminal investigations at the military or civilian level. Salary is very competitive, with excellent fringe benefits. Appointment date is September 1983. Closing date for applications is June 1983. Submit vita, official transcripts and three letters of recommendation to Dr. Tom Barker, Dean, College of Criminal Justice, Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville, AL 36265.

Police Chief. University of California, Riverside, California. Responsible for police and parking on campus of 7,500. Staff includes 13 sworn officers, four parking reps., 1.5 clerical workers and part-time students. Salary commensurate with qualifications. Excellent benefits package. Bachelor's degree required, master's preferred; minimum of three years command-level experience preferred; experience in a university or college setting preferred. Must be able to be certified as a peace officer with the California Peace Officers Standard and Training Commission. Send resume to: Office of Vice Chancellor for Administration, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521.



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Police Officer. Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Applicant must possess a Certification of Completion of Minimum Standards or a Certificate of Compliance, Recognition, or Comparative Compliance that is current and has been issued by the State of Florida Police Standards and Training Commission, or must have received comparable training recognized by the State of Florida in an out-of-state jurisdiction and must have served a minimum of one continuous year as a police officer prior to application to the City of Fort Lauderdale. For further information, contact: Police Recruiter, 301 N. Andrews Ave., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33602.

Assistant Professor. Search extended for tenure-track position in criminal justice department, teaching both undergraduate and graduate courses. Qualifications: Ph.D. in criminal justice or related field, with practitioner experience in criminal justice. Closing date: November 1, 1982. Starting date: January 1983. Send resume to: John J. Kennedy, Chairman, Department of Criminal Justice, Jersey City State College, 2039 Kennedy Blvd., Jersey City, NJ 07305.

Deputy Sheriff. Harris County Sheriff's Department, Houston, Texas. Current salary is \$1,713 per month. New positions authorized to staff a new jail which is opening in September and to staff the Harris County Detention Center. Requirements: must be 21 years old; pass medical, physical agility and psychological examinations; and meet certain other minimum basic requirements. Employment applications and a complete list of eligibility requirements may be obtained from: Harris County Sheriff's Department, Personnel Division, 403 Caroline, Houston, TX 77002.

Police Officers. Tampa, Fla. Immediate openings. Located minutes from the beaches of the Gulf of Mexico and within an easy drive of all major resort attractions, including Disney World. Tampa represents one of the finest environments available for professional growth and personal recreation. Currently seeking police officers between the ages of 21 and 30 years, who possess a high school diploma or equivalent, U.S. citizenship, and a valid Florida driver's license. A background investigation will be required. Base salary range of \$14,409 to \$19,006 annually and a comprehensive benefits package, including a 20-year retirement plan. Send inquiries to: Tampa Police Department, Personnel Section, 170 N. Tampa St., Tampa, FL 33602.

Police Trainer. The Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, in Toledo, Ohio. The center is a regional agency serving Toledo, Lucas County, and suburban jurisdictions. Responsibilities include: scheduling and coordinating basic police course, curriculum design and implementation of in-service and professional development courses, some instructing — dependent on experience and degrees. Requirements: minimum of a bachelor's degree, master's degree preferred. Law enforcement experience as well as teaching experience preferred. Salary is dependent on qualifications; excellent benefits package. Send detailed resume to: S. Del Vecchio, Director, Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, 945 S. Detroit Ave., Toledo, OH 43614.

Assistant/Associate Professor. Tenure-track faculty position at the Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale, Ill. Duties include teaching courses that may include law enforcement administration, security management, criminal investigation, criminal justice systems, administrative policy and research and evaluation. Successful applicant will also serve on thesis committees, be involved in independent research, produce articles publishable in refereed journals, and participate in the development of grants related to center activities. Qualifications: Ph.D. or equivalent in discipline directly related to criminal/juvenile justice, demonstrated performance in teaching and research integrating theory with practice in areas related to the above courses. Deadline for applications is October 15 or when a suitable candidate is found. Appointment effective January 15, 1983. Contact: Dr. Elmer H. Johnson, Search Committee Chairman, Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Carbondale, IL 62901.

Police Chief. Inverness, Fla. Department consists of ten sworn officers. Salary range is \$16,057 to \$23,774. Qualifications: eight or more years of practical experience in law enforcement with progressive responsibility in supervision and administration in a department of equal or larger size; four-year college degree desirable; must be certifiable under Florida Police Standards and Training Commission. Send resume with cover letter to: Richard A. Gilbert Jr., City Manager, P.O. Box 337, Inverness, FL 32650. Mark envelope: Police Chief Application.

LEN interview: Chief William Kolender of the San Diego Police Department

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and gang violence, this city has developed a gang prosecutorial unit which prosecutes gang members who commit violent crimes. It's been very effective and has a 92 percent conviction rate — pretty high. We also have a career criminal unit within the city that tracks career criminals through the system. When they arrest someone that's been arrested four or five times, they follow them through the courts and let the court know that they're a career criminal and hopefully get additional sentencing.

LEN: Why are the neighborhood crime prevention programs so popular in San Diego?

KOLENDER: When people get involved in a Neighborhood Alert group, they learn how to take care of themselves, how to take care of their own property, when to call the police and when not to call the police. Probably most important, they become their brother's keeper to a degree. They're alert to things that occur in the neighborhood that they weren't aware of before and they call the police to investigate. Just in the past few

days, I've noticed that we've had two citizens call in where we have arrested burglars because of the citizens' effort and the police together. We just had a dinner that we have once a year honoring the block captains. There were 800 people there.

LEN: Many cities now are facing budgetary restraints that are reflected in the police department. What is the situation in San Diego?

KOLENDER: In the past four years, we've gotten an increase in our budget each year. The city has said that even though we have financial problems, that our number-one priority is public safety, police and fire protection. Therefore, we are going to take advantage of our resources in order to keep those specific functions intact and viable. We may have to cut other things, but we'll do that.

LEN: Do you think the move toward citizen participation, the Neighborhood Alert groups and such, influenced the city government to make police a priority?

KOLENDER: Certainly. I think elected officials are going to reflect the attitudes and concerns of their constituents — if they want to get re-elected.

UPCOMING EVENTS

OCTOBER

3-8. **Twentieth Annual Training Conference.** Sponsored by The International Association of Women Police. To be held in the Read House Hotel in Chattanooga, TN. Fee: \$125 for IAWP members, \$150 for non-members. For further information, contact: Janet Crumley, Conference director, P.O. Box 16215, Chattanooga, TN 37416.

4-5. **Street Survival Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Albuquerque, NM. For further details, contact: Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Road, Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. Telephone: (312) 398-5680.

4-5. **Supervision of Police Personnel Course.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Early registration: \$500. Regular registration: \$550. For further details, contact: The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.

4-8. **Police Budget Workshop.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295. For further information, contact: University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd., South Jacksonville, FL 32216. Telephone: (904) 646-2722.

4-8. **Annual Conference Workshop of the Florida Chapter of the Association of Police Planning and Research.** To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. For further details, contact: Tom Watkins, Police Department, Melbourne, FL 32925. Telephone: (305) 269-1211.

5-6. **Identikit Course.** Presented by The Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$15. For further details, see: October 25-29.

5-7. **Hostage Negotiation Techniques for Police.** Presented by Washington Crime News Services. To be held in Indianapolis, Ind. Fee: \$315. For further details, contact: WCNS Training Institute, Susan M. O'Connell, Marketing Director, 10905 Paynes Church Drive, Fairfax, VA 22032. Phone: (703) 385-5874.

7. **Officer Survival Seminar.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center Police Academy. For further details, contact: Gene Blair, Coordinator of Law Enforcement and Security Training, Criminal Justice Center, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341. Telephone: (713) 294-1670.

8. **Homicide Investigation Seminar.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center Police Academy. For further details, see: October 7.

9-12. **Community Violence: The Police and Public Response Course.** Co-Sponsored by The School of Criminal Justice at Michigan State, in cooperation with The Foundation for Police/Community Relations. To be held at The Renaissance Center — Detroit Westin Hotel. For further details, contact: Jack R. Greene, Michigan State University, School of Criminal Justice, Baker Hall, East Lansing, Mich 48824.

10-13. **Second National Training Conference.** Presented by The International Association of Law Enforcement Firearms Instructors. For further details, write: Hank Kudlinski, IALEFI Secy, P.O. Box 2208, Springfield, MA 01101.

11-15. **Crime Prevention Course.** Presented by The Georgia Police Academy. For further details, contact: Ms. Tobie Oliver, Registrar, Georgia Police Academy, P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371. Telephone: (404) 656-6105.

11-15. **Firearms Instructor Course.** Presented by The Georgia Police Academy. For further details, see: October 11-15.

11-December 11. **Basic Police School.** Presented by Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$525. For further details, contact: Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, School of

Law, Cleveland, Ohio 44106. Telephone: (216) 368-3308.

12-14. **Hostage Negotiation Techniques for Corrections.** Presented by Washington Crime News Services. To be held in Indianapolis, Ind. Fee: \$315. For further details, see: October 5-7.

13-15. **Police Media Relations Seminar.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$225. For further details, see: October 4-8.

13-15. **Vice & Narcotics Control Seminar.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$150. For further details, contact: Mr. John Murphy, at (212) 247-1600.

15-November 2. **Fifth New York State Approved Security Personnel — Peace Officers Special Patrolman Training Course (Fridays Only).** Sponsored by The Security Management Institute. To be held at John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Tuition: \$275. For further details, call: (212) 247-1600.

18-22. **Police Composite Artists Training Course.** Presented by Colorado State University. To be held in Fort Collins, Colo. Telephone: (303) 491-6222.

18-22. **Law Enforcement Photography Workshop.** Presented by Eastman Kodak Company. To be held in Dallas, TX. For further information, contact: Law Enforcement and Security Markets, Eastman Kodak Company, Dept. 0617-A, 343 Main Street, Rochester, NY 14650.

18-22. **Analytical Investigation Methods Course.** Sponsored by Montgomery County Department of Police. To be held in Rockville, MD. Fee: \$395. For further details, contact: ANACAPA Sciences, Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.

18-29. **Police Motorcycle Instructor Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$1,000. For further details, see: October 4-8.

18-29. **Computer Technology in Law Enforcement Course.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Early registration: \$500. Regular registration: \$550. For further details, see: October 4-5.

18-29. **At-Scene Accident Investigation Course.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Early registration: \$500. Regular registration: \$550. For further details, see: October 4-5.

18-November 12. **34th School of Police Supervision.** Presented by The Southwestern Legal Foundation. For further details, contact: The Southwestern Legal Foundation, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Telephone: (214) 690-2377.

19-21. **Robbery Investigation Seminar.** Presented by Washington Crime News Services. Fee: \$315. For further details, see: October 5-7.

19-21. **Multinational Corporate Security Conference.** Sponsored by The College of Criminal Justice, and James F. Byrnes International Center, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC. Co-sponsored by The American Society for Industrial Security, Washington, DC. To be held in Columbia, SC. Registration fee: \$375 until September 30, \$425 thereafter. For additional information, contact: Dr. William J. Mathias, College of Criminal Justice, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208. Telephone: (803) 777-7097.

25-29. **Police Shotgun Training Course.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Orange Co., Fla. Tuition: \$450, including ammunition expended during the course. For further details, contact: S&W Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, MA 01101.

27-28. **Psychological Screening of Entry-Level Police Officers.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be

held on the University of North Florida Campus in Jacksonville. For further details, contact: Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Road, So. Jacksonville, FL 32216. Telephone: (904) 646-2722.

28-29. **Security Seminar.** Sponsored by The Region IV of the American Society for Industrial Security. For further information, contact: Mr. Nick Treviso, 950 28th Street, SW Grand Rapids, MI 49505.

19-22. **Bodyguard Operations Course.** Presented by Police International Ltd. Tuition: \$645. For further details, contact: Police International, Ltd., Box 220, Oakton, VA 22124.

25-29. **Homicide & Death Investigation Course.** Presented by The Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For further details, contact: Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

25-29. **Basic Hostage Negotiating Course.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Early registration: \$350. Regular registration: \$385. For further details, see: October 4-5.

26-28. **Hostage Procedures Course.** Presented by Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$200. For further details, see: October 11-December 11.

27-29. **Police Traffic Radar Instructor Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$275. To be held in S. Jacksonville, FL. For further details, see: October 4-8.

27-29. **Psychological Screening of Police Officers.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$225. For further information, see: October 4-8.

28-29. **Street Survival Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press. Fee: \$50. To be held in Norfolk, Va. For further details, contact: Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Road, Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. Telephone: (312) 498-5680.

28-29. **Investigation Procedures Seminar.** Sponsored by The Region IV of the American Society for Industrial Security (West Michigan Chapter). Cost: \$80 member, \$95 non-member. For further details, contact: Nick Treviso, 950 28th Street, S.W., Grand Rapids, MI 49508.

31-November 6. **Providing Protective Ser-**

vices Seminar. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Winchester, VA. Tuition: \$1,895. For further details, see: contact: Richard W. Kobetz & Associates, Ltd., North Mountain Pines Training Center, Route Two — Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Telephone: (703) 662-7288.

NOVEMBER

1-5. **Police Shotgun Training Course.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Palm Beach Co., FL. Tuition: \$450, including all ammunition expended during the course. For further details, see: October 25-29.

1-19. **Technical Accident Investigation Course.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Early registration fee: \$625. Regular registration: \$650. For further details, see: October 4-5.

2-5. **The First Inter-American Congress of Forensic Sciences.** Co-Sponsored by the Pan American Association of Forensic Sciences, and the California Association of Criminalists. To be held at the Sacramento Convention Center. Fee: \$150. One day registration available at door. For further information, contact: Association Management, 800 Howe Avenue, Suite 370, Sacramento, CA 95825. Telephone: (916) 929-1211.

8-12. **Basic Fingerprinting Course.** Presented by Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$200. For further details, see: October 11-December 11.

8-12. **Police Photography Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$395. For further details, see: October 4-8.

8-19. **At-Scene Traffic Accident Investigation Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$395. For further details, see: October 4-8.

12-13. **Street Survival Course.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Fairview Park, Ohio. For further details, see: October 4-5.

13-18. **Annual Conference and Exhibit** Presented by The International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Atlanta, Ga. Fee: \$75. For further information, contact: Barbara Rathbun, Conference Coordinator, IACP, 13 Firstfield Rd., Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Telephone: (301) 948-0922, ext. 206.

14-18. **DWI Instructor Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held on the Campus of the University of North Florida. Fee: \$295. For further details, see: October 4-8.

15-19. **Police Driving Maneuvers and Acci-**

dent Avoidance Course. Presented by The Traffic Institute Northwestern University and Eastern Illinois University. To be held in Nashville, TN. Fee: \$260. For further details, see: October 4-5.

22-24. **Police Alcohol Training Course.** Presented by The Georgia Police Academy. For additional information, contact: Ms. Tobie Oliver, Registrar, Georgia Police Academy, P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371. Telephone: (404) 656-6105.

28-December 1. **Certified Security Trooper Evaluation Program.** Presented by The Academy of Security Educators and Trainers. To be held in Winchester, Va. Tuition: \$1,400. Tuition includes: original application fee, all lodging, meals, training materials, books, examinations, reception and banquet. For further information, contact: Dr. Richard W. Kobetz, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Route Two — Box 342, Winchester, Va 22601. Telephone: (703) 662-7288.

29-30. **Child Abuse Seminar.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$125. For further details, please call: (212) 247-1600.

29-December 3. **Crime Scene Technician Course.** Presented by The Georgia Police Academy. For further details, see: October 11-15.

29-December 3. **Police Shotgun Training Course.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, MA. Tuition: \$450, including all ammunition expended during the course. For further details, see: October 25-29.

S.R.O.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

September 13, 1982

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